

## Shultz and Israelis Meet on Lebanon; Big Issues Remain

**The Associated Press**  
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel told U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Wednesday that Israel's security interests must be protected in an agreement on troop withdrawal from Lebanon. Mr. Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, said.

Mr. Shultz met with Mr. Begin for 90 minutes, Mr. Porat said, and gave Mr. Begin a letter from President Ronald Reagan at the end of their first meeting.

The spokesman said that Mr. Begin told Mr. Shultz, "We don't intend to stay in Lebanon any longer than we have to." According to Mr. Porat, the prime minister said the most important objective was "to guarantee Israel's vital security interests."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens also briefed Mr. Shultz at the meeting, which was attended by senior Foreign Ministry and military officials.

Mr. Porat said a main topic was the Syrian military buildup in Lebanon "and the deepening Soviet involvement in Syria. In other words, the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization) activity under a Syrian umbrella and Syrian activity under a Soviet umbrella."

Shamir Pledges Cooperation  
**Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Jerusalem:**

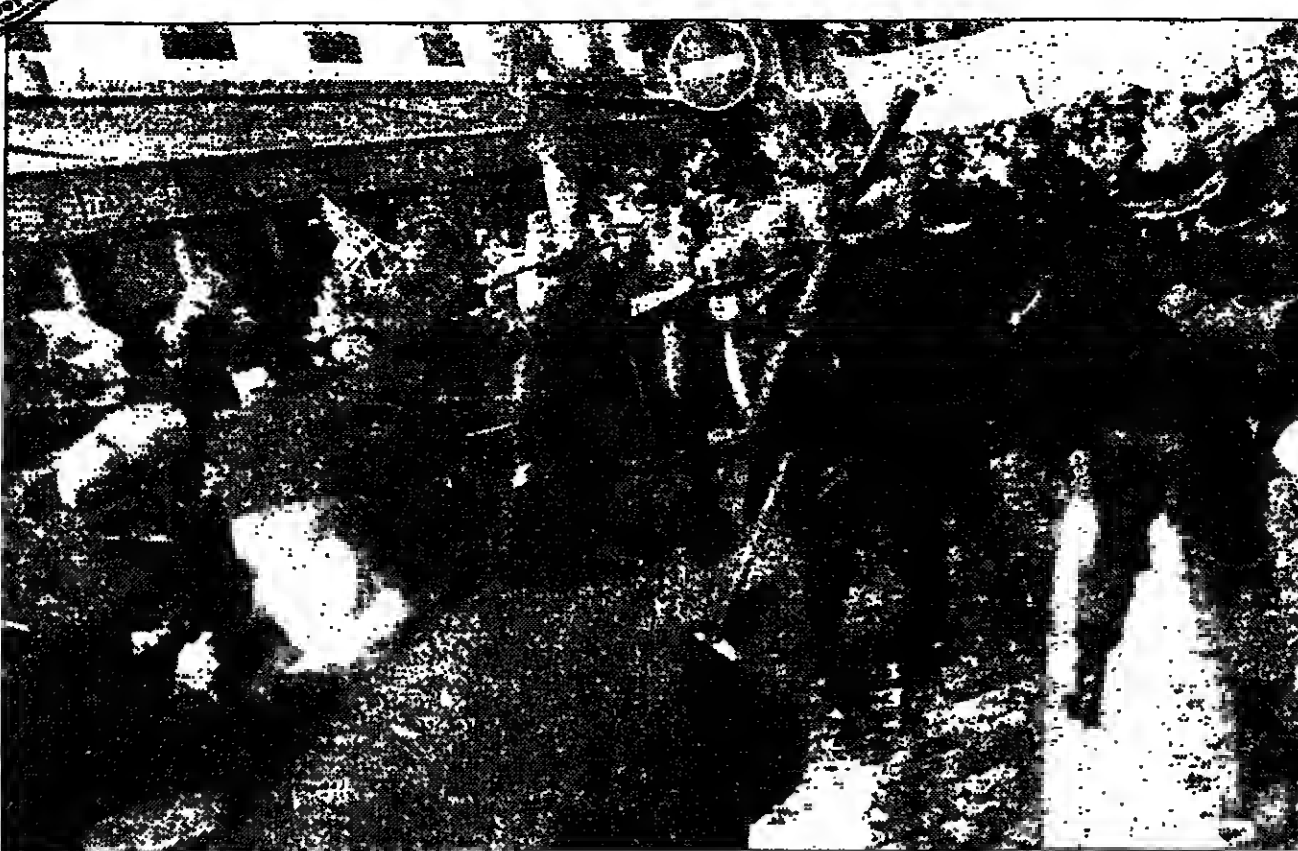
Mr. Shultz received a pledge from Mr. Shamir that Israel would cooperate "to bring a positive solution" to the drawn-out negotiations on the terms for Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

In Mr. Shultz's first plunge into Middle East shuttle diplomacy, the Israeli foreign minister assured him of Israel's desire to be helpful.

Mr. Shultz, who arrived from Cairo, is to meet with Prime Minister Begin again Thursday morning before flying to Lebanon for talks with Lebanese leaders.

The U.S. official told Mr. Shamir that he intends to listen to each side's version of the impasse in the four months of talks before making any proposals. Mr. Shultz has said he will remain in the region as long as necessary to bring about an accord, the first step toward a hoped-for timetable for the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

According to a senior Israeli official, Mr. Shamir, in his presentation to Mr. Shultz, said Israel was not about to drop quickly its security demands for southern Lebanon,



Riot police battling Wednesday in Paris with student demonstrators protesting plans to reform law-school courses.

## French Police Battle Student Demonstrators

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
PARIS — Riot police fired tear gas and water cannon Wednesday as about 4,500 students, hurling stones at police vans, converged on the National Assembly to protest against government education policies, witnesses said.

In Montpellier near the southern coast, hundreds of students marched through the streets, some of them burning wooden coffins as a symbol of pessimism about their future careers.

Students in Lyons burned tires in the main square and briefly occupied the offices of two regional radio stations and a newspaper. There were also protests in Marseille and Bordeaux.

The demonstrators dispersed Wednesday evening, and there were no immediate reports of arrests or serious injuries.

The protests reflect widespread dissatisfaction about government plans to change regulations for higher education and about poor job prospects for medicine, law, pharmacy and architecture students.

Many students and professors say a draft law aimed at adapting education to suit the country's economic needs would deprive university faculties of their independence, increase state control and introduce unnecessary examinations.

Students at a dozen universities throughout France have recently gone on strike over the legislation, which is due to be debated next month.

Medical students and university doctors, many of whom have been on strike for more than two months, are objecting to poor promotion prospects in the health service.

In the Paris demonstrations, witnesses said the demonstrators, estimated by the authorities to number 4,500, threw cobblestones and rocks at police vans near the National Assembly. The scuffles lasted through the afternoon, but there were no immediate reports of casualties or arrests.

French parliamentary proceedings were halted for 10 minutes at the demand of a centrist opposition member, Alain Madelin, who denounced what he said were "particularly tough orders given to the police" to disperse the students.

Claude Labbé, the Gaullist house leader, went to talk briefly with the demonstrators, and both opposition groups said they would meet with student delegations.

Meanwhile, farmers concerned about foreign imports, European Community farm policies and low prices paid for their produce continued their protests.

About 100 farmers in Auxerre, southeast of Paris, burned manure



A demonstrator protecting himself against a riot policeman Wednesday outside the National Assembly in Paris.

## Reagan Urges Firm Response On 'Threat' in Latin America

**By Lou Cannon and Patrick E. Tyler**  
**Washington Post Service**  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, in a preview of his evening address to Congress on Central America, warned Wednesday against "the fire that is burning in our own front yard."

"We are not accustomed to worrying about a military threat in our own hemisphere," Mr. Reagan told the American Newspaper Publishers Association. He called for a firm, united response adding, "We have it in our power to act now, to keep the situation manageable, and it is in that spirit that I shall speak to Congress and the nation tonight."

When he makes the speech, Mr. Reagan will be embarking on a campaign of persuasion that his advisers say has high risks but also provides the hope of salvaging a policy that deeply disturbs an increasing number of Americans.

"He's giving the speech," said a White House official Tuesday, "because he thinks the fate of American policy in the region hangs in the balance."

Administration officials acknowledge that voter sentiment runs strongly against increased U.S. involvement in Central America. They say the president has decided he will not be able to get the military and economic aid he seeks to shore up the government of El Salvador unless the American people can be convinced they have a vital stake in the region.

"There's a high risk to this," said one official, "but it's a higher risk not to do it. We are on a downward roll with Congress right now. The president feels that the public is confused and doesn't understand what's going on in the region and he wants a forum to address the people."

At stake is Mr. Reagan's ability to muster bipartisan support for his policies regarding some of the closest and poorest U.S. neighbors. The threat of escalating regional violence and uncontrolled covert intelligence operations has prompted key congressional committees, with broad support in both houses, to challenge his basic approach to Central America.

The president said Tuesday, in an interview with Gannett Newspapers, that he was "not completely happy" with a House subcommittee vote Tuesday to approve \$30 million in aid for El Salvador instead of the \$60 million he had sought.

"The cup's half full," he said. "We need a full cup. We will go back for more."

Skepticism about involvement in El Salvador and Nicaragua is higher than on most other national security issues. Administration officials cited public opinion polls, which they said Tuesday were similar to the findings of private surveys, indicating lack of support for Mr. Reagan's policies.

The most recent one, reported April 12 in the Los Angeles Times, found that only 26 percent of Americans believe the U.S. role in El Salvador is "morally justified" compared to 49 percent who believe it is not. By a margin of 45 to 33 percent, voters said El Salvador is not vital to U.S. defense. By a margin of 40 to 23 percent, they said involvement there "will not end in victory."

White House officials said Mr. Reagan intends to deliver a measured account of U.S. policy that one official described as "more a report than a speech." He is expected to name a special envoy to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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- Reagan's defense plans face heavy cuts. Democrats say they predict his five-year, \$1.8-trillion proposal will be cut by at least \$200 billion. Page 3.
- Nicaragua has converted an irregular guerrilla force into a sizable army with the help of the Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians, Russians and French, U.S. Defense Department officials say. Page 5.
- The N.Y. stock rally stalled amid profit-taking. Page 11.
- Exxon profit rose 26 percent in the first quarter. Page 9.



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, right, greeted U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Wednesday.

## France to Boycott U.S.-Sponsored Sessions on Summit

**By Axel Krause**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
PARIS — The French government has decided to boycott a U.S.-sponsored dinner in Paris and a follow-up meeting being organized by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, asserting that the Reagan administration was deliberately bypassing existing international organizations to prepare the summit meeting of industrialized nations in Virginia next month.

Authoritative French government sources said Wednesday that President Francois Mitterrand had personally approved the decision.

The dinner is to be held at a restaurant in Paris on May 10 and is to be followed by a working session the next day of the seven nations planning to attend the summit conference in Williamsburg. The working session would be held at the Paris headquarters of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Letters from the French government declining the invitation of Mr. Regan and William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, were being drafted for signing Thursday. A French official described them as "friendly, but firm," and said they had been approved by President Mitterrand.

Commenting in Paris on the reasons for the decision, the official said that "our understanding is that the approach to summit preparations are to be informal and not bureaucratic, and these meetings conflict with that goal."

The official emphasized that "we are ready to discuss the two, related issues on the agenda, but not in this way."

World trade and finance are the focal points of meetings of ministers from the seven nations and officials of several international organizations. Many ministers have already accepted invitations to the two functions, including the heads of the OECD, the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, sources in Washington said Wednesday.

Reagan administration sources said that they expected the dinner and meeting to be held as planned. They said they could not react to the substance of objections in the French government's letters declining the invitation until they had been received.

French officials said the sense of the letters was that although the

## U.S. Eases Stand on Gas Supplies

**International Herald Tribune**  
PARIS — In what was viewed as an important conciliatory move in discussions with the allies over East-West trade, the Reagan administration Wednesday dropped its support for a recommendation to members of the International Energy Agency that countries limit their dependence on any single source of natural gas to 30 percent of total gas requirements, IEA sources said.

The recommendation was a key provision in an IEA draft report that was widely viewed as reflecting the Reagan administration's hard-line approach to limiting European dependence on Soviet natural gas, which was approved by the agency's governing board Wednesday evening.

"It was a major concession by the Americans, although not every-

one is entirely happy," a senior official who participated in the meeting said. He added that the final draft recommendations, which last week were widely criticized by European governments, will be presented for approval by energy ministers from the 21-nation agency in Paris on May 8.

The draft also recommends that countries ensure their energy security by adopting a "comprehensive and qualitative approach" to deal with gas supply disruptions and to promote the development of indigenous sources of gas.

— Axel Krause

## After Reshuffle, Singapore Still Seeks a '2d Generation' of Leaders

**By Dinah Lee**  
**International Herald Tribune**  
SINGAPORE — The unexpected announcement this month of a political reshuffle by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has revived speculation over who will succeed Mr. Lee, Singapore's ruler for more than 20 years.

In this tightly controlled island republic, which has a Chinese majority and a public dismissal of the kind just given to the secretary-general of the National Trades Union Congress is viewed as a serious loss of face for Lee Kuan Yew.

It is also a warning to the half-dozen other "second generation" aspirants who are handicapped by the prime minister from nominations within the ruling People's Action Party and then watched as

public speculation as did the failure of the prime minister's policy and Mr. Lim's implementation of it.

The exposure in the local press of a decision taken eight months ago points to either an undisclosed offense by Mr. Lim or to a belief by the prime minister that a well-timed public hurra for one of his protégés would keep the others on their toes.

The prime minister himself has publicly mourned the lack of "second generation" political talent available in Singapore, most recently in a speech promising he would step down at the time of the next general election, due in 1990.

Unless the nation can develop "men who can make the party and a young leadership relevant to the Singapore of the 1990s, Singapore is in trouble," Mr. Lee said last December.

Four critics of Mr. Lee, fearful of being quoted by name, said that the prime minister had himself created a vacuum of political talent during his determined rise to one-man rule within the form of parliamentary democracy. They note that there is only one token opposition party member of Parliament out of 75 seats.

An emphasis on developing technocratic skills, and promoting Singapore as a stable environment for high-technology foreign investment has meant, at least to the prime minister, no room for real political debate or a realistic testing of political skills.

One veteran of Singapore's politics said: "The People's Action Party is contracting because dissenters have no assurance that they won't be personally cut short by Lee himself."

At least one political contender appears to be doing better than Ong Teng Cheong, Lim Chee Onn or S. Dhanabalan. He is Defense Minister Goh Chok Tong, who has received more publicity than any of the other second generation political figures in his campaign to win support for the role of defense.

According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Goh received more votes in the election to the ruling party's executive Central Committee than did Mr. Ong. Furthermore, the military portfolio is an excellent base from which to build power.

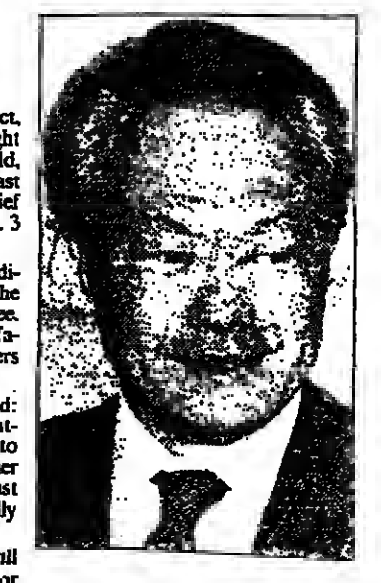
But Mr. Goh has a formidable potential rival — the prime minister's eldest son, Colonel Lee Hsien Loong.

Colonel Lee is widely described by acquaintances as circumspect, charming and exceptionally bright in mathematics. Only 30 years old, he was appointed by his father last year to a post created for him, chief of general staff, making him No. 3 in the Singapore armed forces.

Singaporeans interviewed are divided in their assessment of the role to be played by Colonel Lee. Many are unsure he wants his father's job, and which of the others really want it.

As a party veteran explained: "Anyone who wants to be appointed by Lee isn't strong enough to take over from him. I would rather see a cohesive transition, not just one strong man, but Lee is really looking for a clone of himself."

"Anyway, I don't think he will quit in 1990. He is playing for keeps."



Lee Kuan Yew



## FitzGerald Party Loses Vote in the Dail

**Reuters**  
DUBLIN — The four-month-old Irish government suffered Wednesday its first parliamentary defeat, over a bill to put an existing legal ban on abortion into the constitution.

The government's wording of the bill was defeated by 22 votes. A tougher version drafted by the opposition was carried overwhelmingly as a majority of the parliamentarians in Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael party abstained and a few members voted for it.

Some members of the Labor Party, who are junior members of the coalition, voted against both versions on the ground that any amendment was unnecessary.

The defeat, while it did not mean the fall of the government, was a

major embarrassment for Mr. FitzGerald, who had branded the opposition wording ambiguous to the point where it could put the lives of women at risk.

The bill will now be voted upon in a referendum, and it appears likely to be approved overwhelmingly by Ireland's predominantly Roman Catholic population.

In a final plea to the 164 members of the Dail, or parliament, Justice Minister Michael Noonan said Wednesday: "This almost all-male and almost all Catholic Dail seems by majority determined to impose its moral values and medical criteria on the women of Ireland for decades to come."

"Shame on those of us who would do so today," he added.

The defeat was virtually assured after Fine Gael leaders ruled dur-

ing talks with party rebels Tuesday night that this was an issue of conscience and that defectors would not be punished.

Mr. FitzGerald had insisted on new wording for a bill to write existing legislation banning abortion into the constitution after his attorney general said the original version was ambiguous.

The original version, drafted by the opposition Fianna Fail party when it was in power, could mean that a baby's life would take precedence over that of the mother. It also would ban certain types of contraceptives. Attorney General Peter Sutherland ruled.

However, the new version was attacked as too weak by the opposition and the bill's sponsor, a small pressure group, and was opposed by eight right-wing Fine

Gael deputies, who said they would vote for the opposition wording.

They include Liam Cosgrave, whose father and grandfather were prime minister, and Oliver Flanagan, a papal knight who had appeared prepared to risk expulsion from the party by voting against the government wording.

The referendum on the issue is expected in about six weeks.

The Irish Times summed up the views of many commentators Wednesday when it said that it regretted that deputies were not addressing crucial problems such as crime and unemployment.

It said that instead they were debating "proposals altogether divisive, and unnecessary, designed to forbid something already stringently forbidden by law."

## Norway Says Object Seen Offshore May Have Been Foreign Submarine

**United Press International**  
STAVANGER, Norway — The Norwegian Navy mounted a search Wednesday for an object that was spotted near a large naval base, officials said, adding that the object may have been a submarine.

Rear Admiral H.B. Ellingsen said two civilian divers spotted what appeared to be the conning tower of a submarine in the Hardangerfjord, a bay on Norway's west coast near Husenes.

Husenes is 31 kilometers (19 miles) south of Hakkonsvern, the command center for the Norwegian Navy. Rear Admiral Ellingsen said a submarine, if its presence were confirmed, could have been planning to monitor maneuvers scheduled in the area by NATO's northern fleet.

"We have had a report this afternoon on the sighting of a submarine coming toward halfway inside the Hardangerfjord, near Husenes," said Rear Admiral Ellingsen, who is coordinating officer of the Norwegian military staff.

"Special marine aircraft and naval units have been sent into the fjord to look for the submarine," he said. "The vessel is termed in official language as a possible submarine."

Admiral Ellingsen said that if the sighting were confirmed "it will not be too difficult to keep it there and we have a fair chance of closing off the fjord."

"It is not a Norwegian submarine nor is it a NATO submarine," he added. "As far as we understand from the visual sightings it is not a midget submarine, but one of normal size."

The report came after Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden warned Tuesday that his country would attack foreign submarines caught in Swedish waters.

That warning followed a government report Tuesday that at least 40 such intrusions occurred last year. Members of the panel that published the report said they assumed that the Soviet Union was responsible.

Sweden protested the alleged intrusions and called home its ambassador to Moscow for briefings.

"It is unjustifiable for a major power to behave like this in relations with a nonaligned neighbor," Mr. Palme said.

■ **Soviet Vessel Expelled**  
A Soviet vessel was expelled from Norwegian waters Tuesday night after entering Oslo harbor without clearance. The Associated Press reported from Oslo. The police said the captain of the Ayu-Oag, a 70-foot (21-meter) research vessel, agreed to pay a fine of 8,000 kroner (\$1,125).

■ **Allegations Denied**  
The Tass press agency denied Sweden's allegations that Soviet submarines had intruded in Swedish waters. The AP reported from Moscow. Tass called the accusation groundless propaganda concocted by anti-Soviet militarists. The Tass comment followed a denial Tuesday of the accusations by the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm.

## Thai Leader May Accept New Term

**Reuters**  
BANGKOK — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda has reconsidered his resignation, which was announced Tuesday, and is ready to accept nomination for another four-year term, political sources said Wednesday.

They said Prime Minister Prem, 62, had reversed his decision to leave politics after a personal appeal from Thailand's elder statesman and former prime minister, Kukrit Pramoj.

The sources said Mr. Prem had agreed to make himself available to lead another coalition government after Mr. Kukrit, leader of the Social Action Party, persuaded him that no civilian coalition government could survive without him.

The Social Action Party and its main political rival, the Thai Nation Party, have almost equal support in the House of Representatives, the 324-seat lower house of parliament.

The two parties have in the past week fought for the right to form a new government under the leadership of Mr. Prem, who is regarded as the ideal compromise between Thailand's army and elected politicians.

Mr. Prem has been Thailand's longest-serving prime minister since World War II.

Political sources said Mr. Prem, who was likely to be renominated by parliament next week, would favor a coalition formed of the same members as the last government — the Social Action Party, Thai Nation Party and moderate Democratic Party.

The Thai Nation Party, meanwhile, won its first battle in parliament Tuesday when the candidate it supported became speaker of the lower house.

Mr. Prem called last week's elections after parliament rejected a army-backed constitutional amendment, which would have extended military influence in government and allowed officers to hold political positions.

## Reagan Urges Firm Stand on 'Threat'

**(Continued from Page 1)**  
help arrange elections in El Salvador in which leftist rebels would take part.

Former Senator Richard B. Stone of Florida, a Democrat, has been widely mentioned as a leading contender for the post.

Except for State of the Union speeches, Mr. Reagan has used the joint session of Congress formal only once before, when he spoke on economic policy on April 28, 1981.

Despite the high hopes at the White House, the prospects facing Reagan policy in Central America seem dimly.

"What you're adding Congress to do is cast votes for unpleasant propositions," said Representative Richard B. Cheney, a Wyoming Republican who is a strong supporter of administration policy in Central America.

In immediate terms, the "unpleasant propositions" are defined by the president's request to Congress to spend \$250 million in military aid over the next 18 months in El Salvador and Honduras, the two most important U.S. allies in the region.

But the policy also is defined in

secret terms, which the president is unlikely to address directly in his speech. For the past two years, the United States has been spending \$20 million annually in Central Intelligence Agency funds to support paramilitary forces that raid targets in Nicaragua from Honduran bases.

Another \$20 million is being spent on covert intelligence-collection activities, according to informed sources.

Mr. Reagan's foreign policy advisers have justified their request for more military aid in Central America in stark and simple terms, saying it is impossible to fight armed insurgencies with land reform and social justice.

Congressional critics, however, say he has relied too heavily on military means and aggressive covert activities by the CIA rather than trying harder to achieve negotiated peace in the region.

## Neutral, Nonaligned States Protest Lack of Progress at Madrid Talks

**Reuters**  
MADRID — Neutral and non-aligned states protested Wednesday over the lack of progress at the East-West talks. Malta openly questioned the point of continuing the meeting that is in its third year, delegates said.

The smaller nations among the 35 at the conference on European Security and Cooperation had called a special plenary session to express their concern. Western del-

egates acknowledged the problem but did not respond with any suggestions.

Eight of the nine neutral and non-aligned states had proposed to end the conference Wednesday in a compromise document they introduced last month. It softened or dropped a number of key Western demands for improved human rights in the Soviet bloc, and Western reluctance to accept it was the main reason for continued stalemate.

## EC Jobs Session Opens

**United Press International**  
BRUSSELS — Members of the European Parliament called for steps to create jobs Wednesday, to open a meeting on EC employment.



**ASSASSINATION SUSPECT** — Habib Shartouti, center, suspected of killing President-elect Bashir Gemayel of Lebanon in September by detonating a remote-controlled bomb, was turned over to Lebanese authorities for trial. Since shortly after the assassination, Mr. Shartouti, 25, had been in the custody of the militia once controlled by Gemayel.

## Reagan Urged by ITC To Limit Steel Imports

**United Press International**  
WASHINGTON — The U.S. International Trade Commission recommended Wednesday that President Ronald Reagan impose quotas on imports of specialty steel products for the next three years.

H.W. Delano, vice president of Cyclops Corp. in Pittsburgh and head of a public relations committee for the steel industry, expressed satisfaction with the recommendation but said: "We would have preferred five years."

The industry may lobby the president for the longer period.

Mr. Reagan has 60 days to decide whether to accept, reject or modify the recommendation. If he rejects or modifies it, Congress then would have 90 days to override him.

(Nippoo) Steel has agreed to buy an American specialty metals firm. Story, Page 9.)

(Luxembourg) will raise taxes to try to save its ailing steel company. Story, Page 11.)

The specialty steel industry makes stainless steel and other high-technology alloys. Measured according to value, its products represent about 10 percent of the domestic steel industry. It employs about 14,000 workers, concentrated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The three commission members recommended quotas for the next three years limiting imports of five different categories of specialty steel to fixed shares of the U.S. market.

Each of their recommendations was slightly different. Alfred Eekes, the commission chairman, proposed a 7.3-percent market share for imports of stainless steel sheet and strip, 4.8 percent for plate, 19.8 percent for bar, 38 per-

## West Germany Won't Prosecute Ousted Ex-Nazi

**Reuters**  
LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany — A former Nazi deported from the United States to West Germany will not be prosecuted for war crimes because "nothing serious is known against him," the main Nazi war crimes office said here Wednesday.

Hans J. Lipschis, 63, the first suspected war criminal that the United States has deported on its own initiative, flew to West Germany on April 14, the U.S. Justice Department said Tuesday.

It said Mr. Lipschis, a Lithuanian-born former member of the SS-Totenkopf (Death's Head) Division, had served at the Auschwitz and Birkenau death camps in Poland from 1941 to 1945 and had personally taken part in the persecution of civilians, most of them Jewish, who later died in the camp's gas chambers.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Aide Begins Talks in Cyprus

**ATHENS (IHT)** — The U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, Richard R. Burt, began two days of political talks in Cyprus Wednesday despite the cancellation of a two-day visit to Athens.

The Cypriot government is believed eager to preserve U.S. support for a new effort to arrive at a United Nations peace formula for the island. The Greek and Greek Cypriot governments agreed earlier this month to push for a General Assembly debate of the Cyprus problem on May 9.

Mr. Burt has upset the Athens government with comments on U.S. aid policy toward Greece and Turkey, the Athens government's rival in the Mediterranean and on what he criticized as efforts to "internationalize" the Cyprus issue. Greece reacted to the statements by canceling a series of high-level meetings that Mr. Burt was to have had in Athens. The United States in turn canceled the visit.

### Nkomo Aides Cleared but Detained

**HARARE, Zimbabwe (UPI)** — Six officials in Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union were acquitted Wednesday of stockpiling arms, their lawyers said, but they were kept in detention.

After being cleared by the High Court, all six were immediately handed 30-day detention orders under emergency regulations allowing the police to arrest anyone thought to be a threat to public safety or order, the lawyers said. The detention orders could be renewed after 30 days.

The acquittal by the High Court dealt a blow to allegations by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe that Mr. Nkomo and his party planned to overthrow the three-year-old Socialist government. The six included two of Mr. Nkomo's former guerrilla commanders, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout Masuku. A seventh defendant, Misheck Velapi, was found guilty of aiding the stockpiling of arms and was imprisoned for three years.

### U.K. Aide Pleads for Shcharansky

**MOSCOW (UPI)** — The first British minister to visit the Soviet Union in six years Wednesday ended talks in Moscow during which he requested the release of the imprisoned dissident, Anatoli Shcharansky. British sources said.

Malcolm Rifkind, undersecretary of state, arrived Sunday and held three days of talks with Soviet officials, including the first deputy foreign minister, Georgi Korniyenko. A British Embassy official said their talks centered on nuclear arms, but also included Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East.

According to other British sources, Mr. Rifkind also passed on a letter from Mr. Shcharansky's wife, Avital, who is in London, pleading for his release. "He passed on her message and also told Soviet officials that he didn't understand why Shcharansky could not be released," a source said.

### U.S. Weekly Sought Hitler Diaries

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Time magazine says it negotiated to buy the rights to the purported diaries of Adolf Hitler from Stern, the West German news magazine, but the deal collapsed when the two sides could not agree on a price.

"We never came close to an agreement on the price," said Brian Brown, publicity manager for Time. "We were unable to resolve the differences between Time's and Stern's closing deadlines, and because of our inability to do that, we would have been unable to ensure that some other publication did not steal the property. And there was insufficient time for us to conduct our own investigation into the legitimacy of the documents."

Newsweek magazine also decided not to buy the diaries because of questions "of how to authenticate the materials," an unidentified senior editor told The New York Times. Newsweek decided Friday to publish a cover story on the diaries.

### San Francisco Mayor Wins Vote

**SAN FRANCISCO (NYT)** — Mayor Dianne Feinstein has won a resounding endorsement, as San Francisco voters rejected the attempt of a tiny political party to remove her from the office she has held since December 1978.

Final returns showed 29,269 votes in favor of recalling the 49-year-old mayor and 127,043 opposed, or 80 percent in her favor against 18.4 percent in favor of recall. The only question on the ballot was whether Mayor Feinstein should be recalled.

The recall effort was originated by the White Panther Party, about 20 veterans of the street demonstrations and radical political groupings of the 1960s. They opposed a gun control ordinance, later invalidated, that the mayor had originated, pushed through the Board of Supervisors and signed into law in 1982.

### For the Record

**LONDON (UPI)** — Army experts Wednesday defused a World War II bomb weighing 40-60 pounds (about 18-27 kilograms) discovered on a construction site in North Kensington.

**ROME (AP)** — Italy's minister of civil defense, Loris Fortuna, said Wednesday that no solution was in sight in the search for 41 drums filled with dioxin waste from the site of the 1976 explosion at the chemical plant of the Icmesa company in Seveso near Milan.

# Thyssen Information

In fiscal 1981/82, the Thyssen Group's course of business was characterized by contrasts. In the Federal Republic of Germany, higher steel prices and a positive development at Thyssen Industrie led to a definite improvement in the results. Our foreign subsidiaries, however, suffered major losses, in particular because of the further aggravated US automobile crisis. Nevertheless, Thyssen's worldwide business situation in 1981/82 was much better than last year although the overall result was not satisfactory.

Thyssen AG's net earnings — after release of Group reserves — totalled DM 52 million. On April 8, 1983, the stockholders' meeting decided to use this amount for a cash dividend of DM 2.00 per nominal DM 50.00 share. In addition, foreign stockholders will be reimbursed DM 0.23 per share by Bundesamt für Finanzen.

The new fiscal year of 1982/83 started under unfavourable economic conditions. The further sharp decline of the world economy and parity changes within the European Community had a highly unfavourable

effect on the steel market. Our steel and specialty steel divisions were considerably affected. During the first 6 months of 1982/83, sales of the steel division were down 23% from last year. This is primarily due to a substantial decrease in tonnages shipped which, however, have somewhat recovered in the meantime. Steel revenues per ton, too, after their decline during the first 6 months of 1982/83, are now experiencing a stabilization. In the specialty steel division tonnages sold and revenues per ton obtained so far were not satisfactory, either. Our specialty steel sales dropped by 17% during the first 6 months of 1982/83.

In the capital goods and manufactured products division, during 1982/83, Thyssen Industrie successfully maintained its position in spite of the largely prevailing recession. Notwithstanding the general decline in demand, several major orders were booked in such fields as mechanical engineering, specialty shipbuilding, and transportation equipment. Sales fell by 4% during the first 6 months. For 1982/83, we are anticipating

a positive contribution to the overall result. The situation continues to be unfavourable for Budd. In the new fiscal year, the US demand for passenger cars has improved slightly, but supplies of parts to the truck industry invariably remain weak. Great efforts are also required in Budd's railroad business in order to overcome the difficulties which had arisen in 1981/82.

At Thyssen Handelsunion, sales declined by 5% during the first 6 months of fiscal 1982/83. In the meantime, however, a slight recovery in demand has been noted in most of the trading branches. For 1982/83, we are again anticipating a positive contribution of our trading division to the overall result.

All in all, Thyssen's worldwide external sales for fiscal 1982/83 have so far averaged DM 2.3 billion per month, i.e. down 9% from last year.



Thyssen worldwide 1981/82 (October 1, 1981 – September 30, 1982)						
Total sales of the divisions			Labour force; annual average		144,700	
Steel	DM	9.3 bill.	From the balance sheet			
Specialty steel	DM	3.0 bill.	Balance sheet total			DM 17.8 bill.
Capital goods and manufactured products	DM	9.3 bill.	Equity			DM 2.9 bill.
Trading and services	DM	16.5 bill.	Capital expenditure			DM 1,015 mill.
Total sales			Depreciation & amortization			DM 1,106 mill.
Thyssen Group	DM	38.1 bill.	Dividend			DM 52 mill.
Intercompany sales	DM	7.5 bill.				
External sales						
Thyssen Group	DM	30.6 bill.				

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## Democrats See Halving Of the Growth Rate for U.S. Military Budgets

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Democratic leaders are predicting that Congress will increase the rate of growth in military spending during the next five years by no more than half as much as President Ronald Reagan is seeking.

They say Congress will cut his five-year, \$1.8-trillion proposal by at least \$200 billion, cutting the spending increase by 10 percent adjusted for inflation to no more than 5 percent.

Republican leaders agree that Mr. Reagan will get far less than he sought, although the leader of the Senate's Republican majority, Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, says he believes the president will get "better than 5 percent" when the proposal is finally approved.

The Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, and the Democratic chairman of the House Budget Committee, James R. Jones of Oklahoma, said there was a strong consensus in Congress in favor of holding the increase to 5 percent or less.

Mr. Jones said Tuesday that high-ranking Department of Defense officials have told him that the department could "live with" an increase of as little as 5 percent if the Pentagon were assured of that level of funding during the five-year period.

The officials who talked with him do not represent the private feelings of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has insisted on keeping to the 10-percent proposal, Mr. Jones said. But, he added, "they are fairly close to him."

Mr. Jones declined to identify them, explaining that "these were private aides." He added that the condition of such a level of spending is that "they have some assurances that they can plan on that level of growth over the next five years of the budget cycle."

Mr. Jones, who was speaking at a breakfast meeting with reporters, said that to reach a growth rate lower than that proposed by Mr.

Reagan the military would have to cancel or slow down the procurement rate of major weapons systems.

His committee approved a 1984 military budget last month that called for after-inflation growth of 4 percent, and earlier this month the Republican-controlled Senate Budget Committee recommended a military budget increase of 5 percent for next year.

Before the interview with Mr. Jones, Senator Byrd said that he thought Mr. Reagan had been receiving bad advice from Mr. Weinberger on the military budget and had made a mistake by not trying to reach a compromise "with Republicans in Congress, not to mention Democrats" on his 10-percent increase proposal.

Mr. Byrd said Mr. Baker and Senator Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, the Republican chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, should realize that the president's plan has no chance of passage.

Mr. Baker, informed that Democratic leaders were predicting Congress would approve an increase of no more than 5 percent, said, "I think it'll be higher than that." But he indicated he also thought it would be much less than 10 percent.

"I think we will get 7.5 percent through the Senate," he said in an interview. "We can do better than 5 percent in conference committee. We've got to do better than that."

The Senate will act on the budget proposal approved by Mr. Domenici's Budget Committee.

Mr. Domenici himself has been severely critical of Reagan for refusing to compromise.

Mr. Jones, in the interview, also said that "a significant number" of House Democrats had debated whether they should refuse to seek a budget compromise with Mr. Reagan because it might aid his reelection chances.

In the final analysis, he said, they concluded that economic factors were more important than political considerations and decided to seek a compromise.

## Laxalt Tells Reagan Watt Should Be Kept

By John H. Averill  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, said there would be "close to a conservative revolution" if President Ronald Reagan dismissed Interior Secretary James G. Watt out of "political expediency."

Senator Laxalt, who is widely regarded as Mr. Reagan's closest friend and ally in Congress, sidestepped answering whether he would join the revolution. But at a breakfast meeting with reporters Tuesday he said:

"I would be deeply distressed if Jim Watt, in the interests of pure political expediency, were put over the side of the ship."

The senator took issue with contentions, some emanating from White House aides, that

Mr. Watt has become a political liability.

"He is far more an asset than he is a liability," Senator Laxalt said.

He attributed Mr. Watt's political problems to "a lot of people who have strong environmentalist views who view Jim Watt as an enemy" and said there "is nothing Jim Watt could ever do or say that would mollify them."

He said that if Mr. Reagan "should ever call Jim Watt and say, 'Jim, you're too hot politically and I think you should take a walk,' I think you'd have as close to a conservative revolution as you could have. Jim Watt has that kind of conservative support."

"If it is established within the White House family that someone is doing a number on some-



James G. Watt

one else within the family, they should be fired," Senator Laxalt said.

But he added that he had no knowledge that this was occurring.

He described Mr. Reagan's staff as competent and decent and said "there isn't a jerk in the bunch."

## U.S. Tribe Fearful Over Slayings Police Suspect Blood Feud in Reservation Violence

By Pat Morrison  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For the last year, Fidelis Salgado has not stepped out of her house on the Soberbo Indian Reservation near Riverside, California, without first listening to her police scanner to see if it was safe outside.

In the last few days, it has not been.

On Saturday morning, a brother and sister were murdered on their way to the reservation's Roman Catholic church for a memorial service for a cousin who accidentally shot himself in the head a year ago.

And on Monday night, Riverside County sheriff's deputies answering a call on the reservation found a house that had been set ablaze. A barrage of gunshots was unleashed on fire fighters who tried to put out the flames. Two bullets shattered window glass and burrowed into a door panel just inches from the driver of one fire truck.

The owners of the house were later booked, along with 19 others, in the murder of Marco Mojado, 30, and Fawn Basquez Duro, 26, on Saturday. The owners and the 21 guns found with them, are still in sheriff's custody.

Mr. Mojado was shot to death in a car only a few hundred yards from a sheriff's car, said police Lieutenant Tim Bots. Then, Miss

Duro, who was passing by in a pickup truck, was shot in front of a deputy, just after the officer had finished talking to a group of people later arrested in connection with the slayings.

The two are the latest victims in a blood-feud that has taken at least five lives on the 5,000-acre (2,020-hectare) reservation shared by about 300 Indians.

The origins of the feud may stem from a shooting 13 years ago, but the authorities do not know for certain.

On Tuesday morning, as the house still smoldered, the San Jacinto school district refused to let its bus drive through the reservation to pick up students.

"It's a mess," Lieutenant Bots said of the situation. Deputies respond to calls from the reservation at least once a week, he said, "and in the last three or four months it's much more frequent than that," with many reports of shots being fired and "a very high percentage of homes shot into."

"If you can't even drive down the street without being shot and killed," the officer asked, "how much worse can it be?" Even deputies in "considerable danger" when they answer calls to the reservation, he said.

Mrs. Salgado, whose granddaughter stayed home when the school bus did not come, has lived

on the reservation for 60 years, and now is "afraid there'll be a war out here, and a lot of innocent people might get hurt."

Officials echoed her fears.

"It's too bad, and it'll probably get worse," said Tom Hayes, the Southern California superintendent of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

"There's been some activity between two groups," he said, "and we don't really know who the two groups are. They just have to give up their guns, and nobody wants to do that."

Mr. Hayes said he had asked the tribal council to pass a zoning ordinance limiting discharge of guns in certain areas on the reservation, but the five-member council refused. On Tuesday, there was no response from the tribal council offices.

When the shooting starts, Mr. Hayes said, his authority ends. Law enforcement officers have been answering calls to the reservation with increasing frequency since the feud began, perhaps as far back as New Year's Day of 1970, when one man was shot to death.

The feud appears to be a complex, deep-rooted battle, enlisting sympathies and blood ties among siblings, cousins, even neighbors in the tiny tribal branch of the Cahuilla Indians.

## U.S. House Wants a Say On Satellites

By Philip J. Hilts  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House has voted to prevent the sale of U.S. weather, land or ocean satellites to private companies without specific congressional approval.

A similarly worded amendment recently passed the Senate Commerce Committee and is expected to be approved easily on the Senate floor.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced March 8 that the president had decided to sell the land and weather satellites and future ocean-weather satellites. But several congressmen expressed surprise at the announcement, saying they had not been consulted.

Congressmen have been concerned that the sale of the weather satellites could jeopardize the quality of national forecasting, might create a government-subsidized private weather monopoly, and might create trouble internationally, since weather data have for more than a century been shared freely.

The action by Congress on Tuesday prohibits sale of the satellites unless the administration first submits to Congress a comprehensive statement of policies, procedures, conditions and limitations on the sale. Congress then must pass a law approving the sale.

The House action was on a voice vote. The satellite measure was attached as an amendment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It originated in the House Science and Technology Committee.

The administration has said it will seek legislation, but it has not said what form it would take. The secretary of commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, said two weeks ago that the administration had no intention of selling the satellites unless the bidding companies could show that they would maintain quality data and satisfy national security and other concerns.

He said the government would buy weather data from the company and distribute it in the United States and abroad much as it does now.

The only company that has proposed to buy the land and weather satellites is the Communications Satellite Corp., or Comsat, which has been lobbying the government for about two years to make the deal.

The NASA authorization bill amounted to \$6.8 billion, up 6 percent from the current year.

## Chinese Man Arrested At U.S. Asylum Airing

By Robert Lindsey  
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A Chinese research scientist seeking political asylum in the United States was unexpectedly arrested as a sex offender midway through a hearing at which the Reagan administration was seeking to justify its refusal to grant him asylum.

Moments after Bernard Hornbach, a federal immigration judge, declared a noon recess in the hearing on Tuesday, two officers from the University of California's police department from Berkeley rose from among the spectators and placed handcuffs on Xia Yuren, a 49-year-old atmospheric physicist. His proposed deportation by the Reagan administration has been opposed by some China scholars.

The scholars maintain that the United States is trying to appease China because of its unhappiness over the recent decision to give U.S. political asylum to the Chinese tennis player Hu Na.

According to a university spokesman, Mr. Xia was arrested because of a complaint by a Berkeley student who identified him as a bicyclist who on March 14 harassed her and made a "sex grab" at her near a campus library. A warrant was issued based on a section of the California penal code prohibiting sexual battery. He was held on \$1,500 bail.

Mr. Xia came to the United States in August 1981 in a scientific exchange program and began working at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology. According to Immigration and Naturalization Service records, he was charged in Socorro, New Mexico, in February 1982 with battery following a complaint that he had molested a young girl. The charge was dropped Feb. 25, 1982, and two days later he was brought to San Francisco by Chinese officials.

Five days later, according to the records, he climbed out a window of the Chinese Consulate here and, after being denied refuge by Taiwan representatives, was arrested on immigration charges by U.S. agents. He has been fighting deportation since then.

Mr. Xia's arrest startled participants at the hearing, at which supporters of Mr. Xia had asserted that the administration was seeking to use him as a "sacrificial lamb" to appease China.

"They're playing political football with my client," his lawyer, L. Thomas Such, said before the arrest. "They felt pushed on the Hu Na case."

Testifying Tuesday on behalf of the government, Thomas Fingar, a Stanford University China specialist, said that since Mr. Xia had received widespread public attention, China was not likely to go back on its pledge not to persecute him.

Panel in House Urges Citation Of EPA Ex-Aide

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House Energy and Commerce Committee has voted unanimously to recommend that Rita M. Lavelle, a key figure in the committee's investigation of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste program, be cited for contempt of Congress.

The committee voted Tuesday to ask that the full House of Representatives declare Miss Lavelle in contempt of Congress for her failure to appear before the committee's investigations subcommittee March 21 in response to a subpoena. A contempt of Congress citation can carry criminal penalties of up to a year in prison and a fine of up to \$1,000.

Miss Lavelle, former assistant administrator of the agency's toxic-waste program, could not be reached. Her lawyer, James J. Bierbauer, said there were a number of reasons for Miss Lavelle not responding to the subpoena, including what he said was the failure of the committee to provide her air fare and daily living expenses for her stay in Washington.

The Energy and Commerce Committee and three other House committees are continuing to look into allegations of mismanagement and wrongdoing in the operation of the EPA's \$1.6-billion program to clean up hazardous-waste sites. Since the investigations began, Miss Lavelle has been discharged from her position at the EPA and 12 other political appointees have resigned.

## Namibia Contact Group May Reassert Its Role

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Under fire from African leaders and weakened by internal differences, the Western group leading independence talks on South-West Africa, or Namibia, is considering moves to reassert its role, Western diplomats said Wednesday.

The five-nation Western contact group is discussing a French proposal to make a joint statement at the end of a current UN conference on Namibia. The conference, which South Africa is not attending, was called by the General Assembly in December to speed Namibia's independence.

The United States, Britain, West Germany and Canada believe that the conference is helping to serve Soviet bloc propaganda in black

Africa and that the issuing of a statement would give it credibility.

On Tuesday, Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, which has been fighting to wrest control of Namibia from South Africa, said the Western contact group should be disbanded.

He said the group had been diverted from its purpose by U.S. insistence that a Namibian settlement must be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

Speaking after talks with France's minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, Mr. Nujoma said: "We exclude only France from our criticism."

France has stepped out of line with other members of the group in opposing the linking of the issues.

At the opening of the conference Monday, Mr. Cheysson criticized the United States and South Africa for making the link and said that France could not accept the demands and pretexts being put in the way of the UN plan for Namibian independence.

But diplomatic sources said that following Mr. Nujoma's remarks Tuesday, France appeared keen to press its proposal in the contact group for a joint statement, which would probably underline the progress the group had made and the need for its continued existence.

Meanwhile, SWAPO condemned Britain for authorizing the export of radar equipment to South Africa, calling it "a clear violation of the United Nations' mandatory arms embargo against South Africa."

In a statement, SWAPO said the sale "makes a mockery of the British government's policy... that it wishes to see a settlement in Namibia and peace in the region."

On Tuesday, Britain's minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, Douglas Hurd, told Parliament in London that the sale of the radar was approved with the understanding that it would be used for air traffic control in South Africa and would have no military applications.

## Ex-Russian Spy Adds 4 to List of Japan Sources

United Press International

TOKYO — A former Soviet spy, Stanislav Levchenko, has alleged that four more Japanese, in addition to 26 he named last week, collaborated in the Kremlin's intelligence-gathering operations in Japan, the newspaper Mainichi reported Wednesday.

Mainichi said the former KGB Soviet secret police agent, who defected to the United States in 1979, made the revelations in interviews with its Washington correspondent last week.

The four, identified only by their code names, were in addition to 26 Japanese that Mr. Levchenko accused last week of passing information to Soviet spies in Japan. Those accusations were made public last week by Re Dai, the Japanese language edition of the Reuters Digest.

Mainichi named the four persons Mr. Levchenko disclosed last week as: Rengo, a Foreign Ministry official; Baron, an expert on U.S. affairs; Agis, a veteran reporter; and Brat, an expert in Chinese.

## U.S. General Says Philippine Bases Vital to Oppose Soviet Expansion

United Press International

MANILA — A U.S. commander, Major General Kenneth D. Burns, said Wednesday that U.S. bases in the Philippines were vital to defending Philippine trade interests against a heightened Soviet threat.

Talks set for Wednesday on a new five-year agreement on the bases were delayed, but Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the United States and the Philippines had exchanged "position papers." He did not elaborate. Manila was expected to seek substan-

tially higher payment for leases for Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, both about 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Manila.

General Burns, commander at Clark Air Base, told an American Chamber of Commerce meeting Wednesday that the success of the negotiations was "in the highest interest of both governments" because of Soviet expansion. But critics say the bases prop up the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos and make the Philippines a nuclear target.

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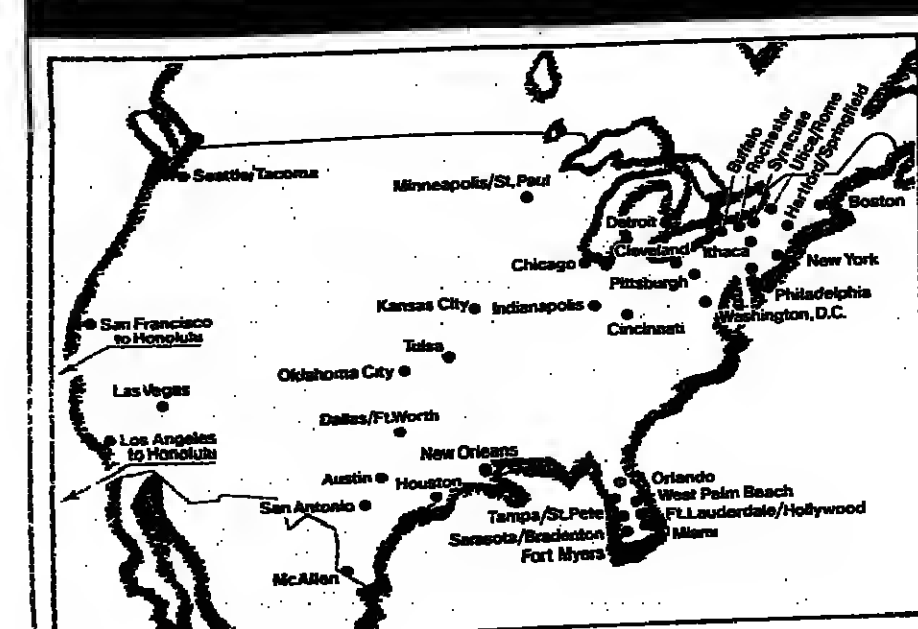
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Mideast Shuttle

By offering to shuttle around the Middle East until everyone agrees to withdraw from Lebanon, Secretary of State George Shultz may have condemned himself to do his Christmas shopping in the souks of Jerusalem. If Mrs. Shultz doesn't mind an excess of copper tinklers, the time may be well-spent.

The prospects for a Lebanon agreement hardly justify such a rash promise. The Israeli people, to be sure, seem to be tiring of keeping their sons on guard duty against no significant danger. But the Israeli government wants more than a military engagement; it could have had that after one swift week of battle last June. It also wants political agreements that would justify the costly summering war.

As for the Lebanese, they seem far from unanimous about wanting the Israelis out. And those who do may not be willing to pay the price—a simultaneous Syrian departure.

One reason for nonetheless committing Mr. Shultz's prestige to this negotiation is to establish clear blame for any impasse. The United States has been condemned in Arab capitals for not forcing the Israelis out and for thus undermining its own plan for negotiations between Israel and Jordan. At the least, the Shultz shuttle can expose the real obstacles: Lebanon's frailty, Saudi Arabia's unhelpfulness and Syria's evident determination to stay in Lebanon even if Israel agrees to leave.

If Mr. Shultz cannot overcome these obstacles, Lebanon will lose its last chance for independence. Israel's army would then retreat only part of the way, keeping command of the

south and leaving Syria in command of the north. It will be worth a lot to American diplomacy not to be saddled with responsibility for any such dismemberment.

The secretary may also be driven by the failure of the Reagan plan. The moment King Hussein slammed the door on negotiations with Israel, President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Shultz were widely condemned for not having pushed the plan hard enough. But the fact is they put the full weight of American diplomacy behind an eventual partition of the West Bank, which the present Israeli government is sworn to prevent. And the Arabs' answer was to refuse negotiations even on that basis.

The political imperatives in Jordan and Saudi Arabia may require such timidity and deference even to a weak Palestine Liberation Organization. But after all the extraordinary U.S. support those countries have received, Mr. Shultz now has a right to insist that the history of the Reagan plan not be miswritten.

There is also some other urgent business for him in Israel. Its leading figures deserve to hear firsthand the American view that the recent Arab failures do not by any means confirm the wisdom or success of Israeli policies.

The Palestinian problem that led to the destruction of Lebanon and the occupation of the West Bank will not grow easier with time. Israel remains haunted by the Palestinians' human and national yearning. Its security will never be assured if that yearning continues to be denied and ignored.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Destroying the Monster

Not since the German army retreated on the Stalingrad front has there been such a disorderly rout. The Hitler's diary forces seem to be in panicked flight. And, as is generally the case in these affairs, it also seems to be every man for himself. We do not defend, but we do remark, one apparently widespread emotion on the part of the world's onlookers: amusement, bordering on glee at seeing so many experts and scholars and out-on-a-limb investors in and purveyors of the documents caught in what may be a gigantic hoax. The Germans have a word for it: *Schadenfreude*, meaning joy at another's misfortune. The sight of confused, humiliated experts seems to afford deep satisfaction to the common man.

But even if droves of onlookers are hoping for the worst, there is, we suspect, also a profound curiosity about what could be in such a document as a handwritten diary kept by Adolf Hitler. So there is a simultaneous hope that such a document will be found and authenticated.

This is not because Hitler stands to be "rehabilitated" in the light of some new knowledge or otherwise made the beneficiary of some "revisionist" interpretation of the Nazi chronicle. Rather it is because there is an overwhelming urge in the rest of us to decide, reduce, unmask and finally ritually destroy this monster by catching him at being no more than a base, gross, greedy little man—as distinct from the huge historical force he aspired to be. From Charlie Chaplin ("The Great Dic-

tator") to Mel Brooks ("Springtime for Hitler") with a stop in between for Spike Jones ("Der Führer's Face"), comic artists have offered us this reading and consolation.

With or without the currently contested diaries, the public has already been treated to a certain amount of household Hitleriana and to the insights of his political and intellectual valets. The books of the late Albert Speer in particular give us a look at the mealtime, social, after-dinner, at-the-movies (yes) Hitler. And this is read to satisfy something in addition to the instinct for destruction by derision. One reads these details in Speer, as one reads Milovan Djilas' "Conversations With Stalin," trying to identify and understand the human component in figures who were sources of such vast suffering, to which they evidently were indifferent (at best), figures whose brutality seemed to exist on such an unfamiliar, unimaginable, inhuman scale.

But in truth, the details of the tyrants' jokes and insecurities and mundane living habits do not help. They do not humanize. They do not explain. The unanswerable question remains: Hitler's diary, if real, would no doubt be a boon to historical studies and it would tell us much. But it still would not tell us what we most would like to know: how a human being could have descended to what he was. In that sense, no matter who does or does not authenticate which documents, humankind will have to go on imagining Hitler.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Trade and Security

American trade policy is in a state of more than normal intellectual confusion. The Reagan administration has become increasingly divided between the free traders and an internal opposition that is chiefly concerned by foreign—that is, Japanese—incursions on the American high-technology industries. This debate has been going on all winter through a series of White House meetings over the Houdaille case.

Houdaille Industries is a Florida manufacturer of computer-driven machine tools; it wants protection from its Japanese competitors on the ground that they comprise a cartel heavily subsidized by their government. That claim was not very persuasive, and a few days ago President Ronald Reagan turned down Houdaille's request. He was absolutely right to do it, although that hardly ends the argument. While the Houdaille case may be settled, the larger issue is anything but.

Aggrieved American companies are making increasing use of the argument that foreign competition threatens American national security. Dealing with an administration strongly committed to the principle of the free market, they evidently feel that only an appeal to security and military capability will win them a hearing. Perhaps that is true. But the effect is to raise the pitch of the debate and swing it toward an area where compromise is difficult. That tendency is being reinforced by the ad-

ministration's vigorous efforts to strengthen the Export Administration Act. That brings it into collision both with people in Congress who do not want the government interfering with exports for political purposes, and with West Europeans. To the Europeans, the legislation implies more American attempts to reach across their boundaries through the multinational companies to tamper with their foreign policy, as the administration tried to do last year in the failed campaign to stop the Siberian gas pipeline.

The United States is still, by a substantial margin, the world's largest producer and exporter of high-technology goods, and it still exports twice as many dollars' worth as it imports. But American manufacturers have come under heavy competitive pressure in areas that have been traditionally American, and the sense of uneasiness is pervasive. Concern over lost markets abroad has become enmeshed with concern over the flow of American technology to foreign competitors and, more ominously, to the Soviet Union. There is nothing approaching a consensus, in the country or in the administration, on policy for trade in high-technology equipment. But it is pretty clear that the questions of economic policy and the questions of national security will be answered most effectively in those cases where they can be kept separate.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

### FROM OUR APRIL 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Art Forgeries Uncovered

NEW YORK — An inquiry by leading art collectors shows that for years critics and buyers have been grossly deceived by a well-known dealer who has cooperated with a painter of extraordinary ability to finish uncompleted works of recognized masters and to imitate their individual styles. Homer Martin, A.H. Wyant and George Inness, all dead, are among those whose work has been most successfully imitated. It is estimated that counterfeiters were sold to the amount of \$130,000, even Whistler being imitated. The counterfeiter is said to be an Englishman, who came here from a Western state. The frauds were detected through a spurious Homer Martin. The investigation has been a quiet one.

#### 1933: Vienna Readies May Day

VIENNA — All armed forces will cooperate May 1 to prevent Socialist demonstrations in Austria, it was announced here [yesterday]. For the first time in the history of the republic no Red Workers' battalions will march through the streets and no uniforms of the Red Party will be visible. The Socialists will content themselves with local celebrations in the city stadium and in party homes, which are permitted. They have also called off the torchlight procession and have advised their partisans to befall and illuminate their houses instead. Police arrested members of the Communist executive because they learned the Communists have incited the people to resist the police.

## The Backstairs Battle for White House Influence

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's White House staff is divided into three parts: the upstairs part headed by the pragmatic James Baker; the downstairs part headed by the conservative William Clark; and the backstairs part patrolled by the assistants, who tell the press about the differences between upstairs and downstairs.

There have been differences among most presidents' advisers ever since Thomas Jefferson was accused of relying on an "invisible, inscrutable" group of associates that engaged in "backstairs influence." So the current rumors of a struggle for the president's mind among the Big Four — Mr. Baker, Mr. Clark, Michael Deaver and Edwin Meese — are not new, just more public.

They are the result of President Reagan's remoteness from the day-to-day formation of policy, of his habit of delegating authority widely, and not to a single chief of staff, as President Dwight Eisenhower did, and of his tendency to avoid getting his principal aides together on a regular basis to listen patiently to their arguments and differences.

Franklin Roosevelt managed to be a pretty good president, though even his idolatrous supporters concede that he took his advice from inside and outside the White House and even

took a mischievous delight in playing off one staff or cabinet member against another.

He followed the military staff system. He did not spend hours listening to the disputes of his principal aides, but gave Sherman Adams and later General Bedell Smith authority and responsibility for settling differences. When his chief of staff could not settle differences, he insisted on a one-page memorandum defining the problem, no matter how complicated, and then made his decision.

Harry Truman did not believe in the single chief of staff. He had six principal advisers, with whom he met every morning. At the end of the day, he would have a little bourbon and branch-water with one of them in the Oval Office, put on his green eyeshade and read reports until late in the night.

John F. Kennedy followed much the same system with his brother Robert, Larry O'Brien, Kenny O'Donnell and Ted Sorensen at his side, though their assignments were not limited as rigidly as those of the Truman advisers.

Lyndon Johnson did not invite criticism or differences within his staff or cabinet, but bullied his advisers into compliance, which helps

explain his troubles in Vietnam. There were few leaks out of the White House in those days, and even if the leaks were true, the president did not hesitate to reverse a decision to demonstrate that they were not.

Richard Nixon ran his staff by stealth. He did his homework and mastered the details of policy, but he delegated vast powers to Bob Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in an atmosphere of Byzantine secrecy and intrigue. This is perhaps the best recent example of the dangers of a staff loyal to the person of the president rather than to the oath of office.

Jimmy Carter had his troubles between his White House staff and his cabinet, particularly over the conduct of foreign policy. But his White House staff was drawn from a group of Georgia friends who got along with one another comparatively well. He met with the principal members every morning, held a foreign policy meeting often for hours every Friday morning, invited and listened to disputes, sometimes over the most intricate details of policy.

Mr. Reagan's way is a reflection of his character and his personality. He is more interested in presenting policy than forming it. He does not have a controlling chief of staff; he does

not limit his principal advisers to a special field of concentration like Mr. Truman, but lets the Big Four play the field and run across one another; he does not dominate or intimidate his staff, like Mr. Johnson; and he does not read and work like Mr. Carter.

Does it matter? Most observers here would say it does. But there are some advantages. It frees him to speak and perform, which he does better than any president in recent memory, even when he is peddling nonsense.

Also, since he could stop the squabbling and most of the White House leaks by taking the Big Four to the woodshed, it is conceivable that the leaks of his coming plans provide him an opportunity to test public and congressional opinion before acting.

But it matters because one day he takes his advice from upstairs and the next from downstairs. His speeches are more vivid and unyielding than his acts, which creates a feeling of uncertainty and incoherence at home and abroad, and is harmful to the president because there is continuing doubt about whether he is really in command of a steady, continuing policy.

Accordingly, his proposals are increasingly rejected by the Congress and the allies. And the confusion of his staff is at least partly to blame. *The New York Times.*

## A Suite in Media-Minor: Notes for the Perplexed

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Who conducts the Media Philharmonic? What unseen batons cause the resplendence of high administration officials to reach crescendo and dip to diminuendo?

In recent weeks, we have heard the trumpets of television news — which used to hallow hosannas to the silent national security adviser, William Clark — now suddenly tooting the sour notes in his direction. The clarinets of the great dailies, and bassoons of the pundits, followed as always by the violins of the news magazines — all of which once played the hallelujah-he's-not-Haig chorus to George Shultz — are now whispering in perfect harmony that the virtue of impassivity can also be a vice. The kettle drums of the far right — which for years boomed warnings about the James Baker-Michael Deaver pragmatism of President Ronald Reagan, are now happily tinkling their social-issue cymbals.

As a guide to the perplexed, here are program notes to help concertgoers understand the sudden shifts in the media tune. These are no simple contrapuntal melodies to which we grew accustomed in the Carter years (Vance vs. Brzezinski) or the Ford years (Hartman vs. Rumsfeld). A third dimension infuses the selections of the Reagan-era symphony, giving us its curious, atonal quality.

1. *The Clark Concerto*, Sir Michael Deaver-Gergen conducting. In the first movement, the orchestra was led to play sweetly about the judicious temperament of the man placed at the State Department to control the hawkish Mr. Haig, and later to sing of the loyalty of Mr. Clark, the silent man who soon replaced the hawkish Richard Allen at the National Security Council.

In the second movement, however, Mr. Clark's inclination to follow sound Reagan impulses about the gas pipeline and El Salvador prompted the conductor to change the tempo. The drumbeat now is that Mr. Clark is as shallow and uninformed as one lone bassoon claimed from the start. Conductor Deaver-Gergen hopes that the third movement, yet to be played, will involve a rondo of Clark-for-Baker, Baker-for-Casey, Casey-for-Clark — but the CIA's William Casey does not want to play musical chairs.

2. *The Shultz Sonata*, William Clark conducting from deepest background. An overly vivace arabesque opening was followed by a long largo on the Mideast, in which Mr. Shultz was first enlaid as the exemplar of un-Haig-like team-playing.

However, when evenhandedness led to empty-handedness, conductor

Clark turned his baton over to assistant conductors such as Nicholas Veliotis, at the State Department, for a second movement of George-may-be-a-good-economist-but, News magazine violins whirled on cue, changing Mr. Shultz's image from savior to klutz.

This has led to a presto third movement, with Mr. Shultz dispatched to the Mideast to close the deal on withdrawals from Lebanon. But his unfriendly media conductors are preparing to discount that success by blaming the Arab refusal to talk peace on a Shultz failure to extract impossible preconditions from Israel.

3. *The Baker Symphony* in very sharp major, conducted by the composer. In the first movement, would-be conductors Allen and Haig were driven from the podium, a mate was stuck in the Meese trumpet, and the orchestra responded magnificently to a taxing melody that ran counter to the desires of nominal Music Director Reagan.

The second, or "palace coup" movement, enlisted the woodwinds in the diminuendo of Caspar Weinberger and the resurrection of David Stockman. Mr. Clark was allowed to rise, in order to be squelched in the third movement.

Mr. Baker's triumphant third movement involved clandestine orchestration with guest conductor Peter Peterson, who organized such top-level bipartisan shock at budget deficits and defense spending that the Reagan plans were successfully thwarted by his closest aides. This was a virtuoso capture of a music director that moved the orchestras to rest and applaud the conductor.

Though his symphony is unfinished, composer-conductor Baker is already taking bows. His fellow aides are on the run, his client is tractable, his percussion section under tight control; he has proven the political adage that no White House aide is truly a success until all his colleagues are failures.

Concertgoers may wonder: Why so many conductors? Would not the performance be better led by a single, elected maestro? (Down in the pit, members of the Media Philharmonic may wonder, too: why do they need a selection of conductors at all? Might they not play more responsibly, if more noisily and less harmoniously, without leadership from unsourceable sources?)

But such profound questions are not the concern of program notes. The thing that makes this concert noteworthy is that all three selections are being played simultaneously. That is breathtaking with brio. *The New York Times.*



## Analyzing the 'Hitler Diaries'

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — Newsweek magazine, which nearly blew a wad of money on the "Hitler diaries," rather casually says at the end of its lengthy coverage that their genuineness "almost doesn't matter in the end." Real or fake, the excitement they generate tells us a lot about ourselves.

Newsweek may be right, though not quite in the sense intended. Real or fake, this "discovery" by Gerd Heidemann of West Germany's Stern magazine is a fascinating parable of historical gullibility.

If I were teaching history I would have my students tackle this as a living lesson in historical detection. I would begin with the amazing coincidence that these previously unheard-of handwritten diaries by the century's master villain (who dictated all his known writings, from "Mein Kampf" on) should appear on the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power.

From there, I would turn to its curious provenance: That a "former officer of the Wehrmacht" retrieved these notebooks, unscored, from a flaming plane crash in 1945 and concealed them "in a haystack" (where else, unless a pumpkin?) until his 31st year.

Now, Prussians are celebrated for their discipline. But this is truly abnormal self-restraint.

Consider next what has been disclosed about the physical condition of the alleged diaries. Here in mint condition are 60 identical notebooks, through which only some 50,000 words have been spaced. How many diaries covering 13 years are all written on the same materials? How many famous diarists (hang your head, Samuel Pepys) have been so thoughtful as to sign each page? Hummm.

And what about the familiar characters and episodes on which the "diaries" are said to shed light — or intriguing shadow?

Did Adolf Hitler really regard Neville Chamberlain, his hapless dupe at Munich, as "this smoothie Englishman... this cunning fox"? If so, that judgment was his alone. No stranger misconception has emerged since Malcolm Muggeridge's story that the Nazis, having read F.G. Weddhouse, sent spies to England in spats.

And speaking of the English — it is May 1940 and the Wehrmacht has the British Expeditionary Force pinned at Dunkirk — they are, Hitler complains in one notebook, "driving me crazy. Should I let them escape or not?"

Whoever wrote that knew that Dunkirk is a historical puzzle; that Hitler, to the dismay of his gener-

als, ordered his armor to pause. But there is much authoritative testimony on the point. The terrain before Dunkirk was marshy and threaded with canals, unfriendly to tanks; and Hitler had been persuaded by Göring that the Luftwaffe could destroy the British forces on the beaches, sparing the army for the drive on Paris.

During the fateful pause, however, Göring's planes were foiled by bad weather and British Spitfires, while an armada of small craft ferried British and French armies across the Channel to safety.

Like so many of history's puzzles, the Dunkirk miracle was made of muddle and miscalculation, not willful intent.

It seems overwhelmingly probable that the "diaries" are phony. That is apparently the almost unanimous suspicion of German scholars, whom I have carefully kept out of the picture.

If they are forged, who benefits? Cupidity, of course, is never to be ruled out. But a polished Hitler, a Hitler who admires Chamberlain, who cannot bring himself to finish the British Army at Dunkirk, who is even a secret co-conspirator in Rudolf Hess's "peace" mission to England, who says nothing revealing about genocide, is a Hitler with a role to play in creating discord within NATO. If, say, Eastern-bloc forgers could make Hitler appear so "ordinary" and so reasonable, then the wartime Allies might seem malicious and unreasonable. Otherwise, why the diversion of Germany in 1944-45?

Good forgery is a bit like a chess board offensive. You must think at least one move ahead of the defender. The jury on the "Hitler diaries" is still out; but on the face of the matter it looks like clumsy chess.

*The Washington Post.*

## Can the Good Soldier Shultz Do Better Than a Purple Heart?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz has been a good soldier in a way that his predecessor (who actually was a soldier) was not. He has been the trench warrior keeping his head down — none of that glory stuff. And for this he has come under "friendly fire" from anonymous snipers in the White House, in the Congress, even at the State Department. Mr. Shultz is a Haig in sheep's clothing; they have been saying so since he was a theodolite, unimpaired ways are the big reason Ronald Reagan's foreign policy has so little to show for itself.

So now Mr. Shultz has been sent over the top into the thick of the Middle East maelstrom. His mission is peace and he is out there "the desire, the need for it" is sure that, in public statements he has talked bravely of breakthroughs — on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and on the president's peace initiative of last Sept. 1.

It is almost as if, by the sudden decision to throw George Shultz into the breach, the Reagan administration is out to prove his (and its) critics wrong. We will show you, the administration seems to be saying, that we do have a Middle East policy; it is the Reagan Plan, and it is not dead. But unless there has been a lot of secret, diplomatic spadework — and some fairly firm commitments all around — the personal, high-profile intervention of Secretary Shultz at this late stage seems more likely to prove the critics right.

I am not saying Mr. Shultz will come home empty-handed. But whatever he achieves in Lebanon may well serve to spoil the larger success he seeks: new life for the Reagan plan to resolve the larger Arab-Israeli-Palestinian problem.

It is conceivable that the extra weight of an actively engaged U.S.

secretary of state will be what is needed to clear away the final obstacles to an agreement between Lebanon and Israel on a phased withdrawal of Israeli forces. It is even possible that the Syrians will honor their commitment to withdraw as the Israelis withdraw.

This could remove a major Jordanian sticking point for not participating in the Reagan peace process. King Hussein's argument has been that if the United States cannot exercise influence over Israel on the issue of Lebanon, it is not a reliable partner in negotiations on the Palestinian question. Mr. Shultz talks as if he genuinely believes that the king, influenced by other Arab moderates, might then be prepared to shake off the obstructive hand of Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization — that he will make the requisite commitments to Israel's right to exist and to Camp David that would point the finger of intransigence squarely at the Jerusalem government.

But it is against just that chain of events, however remote, that the ever-resourceful Begin government is already digging in. A new line of defense against the Reagan plan is visible even now in Israeli public pronouncements. It cannot be a coincidence when only a day or so apart, the acting ambassador in Washington, Deputy Chief of Mission Benjamin Netanyahu, and the spokesman for the Israeli cabinet, Dan Meridor, are saying almost the same thing in almost the same words (the former in *The Wall Street Journal*, and the latter at the American Enterprise Institute here in Washington).

What they are saying, paraphrased, is that the "Arabs" (both of whose camps in this company) are

by nature violence-prone and untrustworthy; that they war against themselves more often than they war against Israel; that the survival of their own dictatorial regimes is their principal concern; that they are united only by hostility to Israel; that for all these reasons, the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian issue is not central to Middle East stability — solving that problem will not guarantee peace.

The more sensible proposition is that there can be no hope of stability without solving that problem — is not addressed.

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ly does not engage or modify our political or cultural position.

GIANNI LETTA  
Editor of *Il Tempo*,  
Rome.

#### Soviet Behavior

Regarding "Questions and Answers about Soviet Behavior" (*HT*, April 21):

George F. Will's charges against the Russians are indisputable. However, the point he and other Reagan conservatives continually miss is that the transition of power taking place in some Central and South American states is the result of a logical, healthy evolution toward democratic government.

Admittedly, this transition occasionally tends rather further to the left than might be desirable to the hidebound reactionaries in the Pentagon and the present White House. But if, as a reaction to years of militaristic dictatorship, a country opens for socialism, this does not mean that its doors are wide open to Soviet in-

fluence. It may merely mean that socialism is the expression of the people's will. And why should the U.S. interfere with such expression?

We need only refer to previous and current socialist governments in Sweden, France, (Social Democratic) West Germany, Spain, and so on, to realize that none of them presents, or presented, a threat of communism.

If indeed there is now a real danger of a turn to extreme leftist ideology and the implantation of Soviet weaponry in Central America, then the United States is to blame for having once again misjudged the situation. By backing repressive regimes, the United States is forcing the opposition into the Soviet camp.

JAMES PRICE,  
Gstaad, Switzerland.

Thank heaven there are still some people who see the truth about Soviet imperialism. Hopefully Mr. Will's article and others are opening the eyes of Western politicians.

FRANS-OTTO HARBERTS,  
Hamburg.

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## Several Nations Aiding Military in Nicaragua

### Cuba, East Germany and Bulgaria Train Men, Others Sell Weaponry

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nicaragua as converted an irregular guerrilla force into a steady army with the aid of the Cubans, East Germans, Bulgarians, Russians and French, according to Defense Department officials.

According to the officials, Nicaragua's regular army consists of about 22,000 troops, augmented by 5,000 reservists and 30,000 militiamen. The reservists receive three months of active-duty training, the militia, which is generally organized by neighborhood or workplace, is given rudimentary military instruction. Not all of the militia have rifles.

El Salvador's armed forces, by contrast, consist of roughly 32,000 troops, including 10,000 in what are called the security forces. These forces, whose officers are graduates of El Salvador's military academy,

regularly perform military functions.

In addition, there were at one time rural civil defense forces with 80,000 to 100,000 members. Although these civilian forces have officially been abolished, members continue to patrol and to engage guerrillas in combat in rural areas.

Cuban military advisers played a key role in organizing the Nicaraguan Army, according to the defense officials, while East Germans did the same for the country's internal security apparatus. The Nicaraguans sent 70 pilots to Bulgaria for training as jet pilots, according to the Pentagon, but 30 have returned to Managua. An intelligence specialist said he understood that the 30 had "washed out."

Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, testified recently before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there were "currently no less than 2,000 Cubans, 50 Soviets, 35 East Germans and 50 PLO and Libyan personnel" in Nicaragua on security missions.

Last week, President Ronald Reagan, responding to a question at a press conference, said "the report was true" that there were about 50 Palestine Liberation Organization pilots in Nicaragua.

A U.S. military official said later, however, the number of Cuban advisers was from 1,000 to 2,000. As for the PLO advisers, the official said there were probably not more than 25 and that only a few were pilots.

The Defense Department also says that the Nicaraguans have about 50 Soviet tanks, 1,000 East German trucks, and 7,000 French surface-to-air rockets. The Nicaraguan Air Force, the Pentagon says, consists of 16 aircraft, including four transport planes, several propeller-driven training planes and four helicopters — no jets or bombers.

For more than a year there have been persistent reports that the Nicaraguans would receive MiG fighters from the Soviet Union or Cuba, but the Defense Department said none has arrived.

Mr. Reagan and other senior administration officials, including the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, have said the Nicaraguan Army is a threat to other nations in the region.

But John H. Buchanan, a retired Marine Corps lieutenant colonel and the only American known to have been allowed access to the Nicaraguan military said, "I don't think the army is yet designed for offensive purposes."

Mr. Buchanan said it was his impression that Nicaragua is "developing an army very loyal to the Sandinistas, an army that will become like the army in Poland, be used to control the people."

"The might of the Nicaraguan Air Force is infinitesimal," he said. However, he added, Nicaragua's artillery "scars the hell out of the Hondurans." According to the Pentagon, Nicaragua has approximately 100 anti-aircraft guns. Mr. Buchanan said they also have some Soviet-supplied heat-seeking missiles.

As for ground troops, Nicaragua's Army is all-volunteer, young and without experience in conventional warfare. Above all, Mr. Buchanan said, the army is severely lacking in officers.

Representative Robert G. Torricelli, a New Jersey Democrat, said he was told by the U.S. military attaché in Nicaragua that the country had 25 to 50 tanks, mostly from the 1950s.



**SUSPECTS BAGGED** — Blindfolding bags were placed on three men and a woman suspected of kidnapping as they were led away from court Wednesday in Hong Kong. They were charged in the April 12 kidnapping of Ted Wong Teh-huei, a business executive, later released after his family paid a ransom of \$11 million.

## Executions and Ostracism of Baha'i Have Reportedly Resumed in Iran

By Bernard Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reports reaching the State Department as well as members of the Baha'i faith in the United States reveal new persecution in Iran against the Baha'i, including executions and the barring of tens of thousands of children from attending school.

"It is serious, very serious, because, bit by bit, the Baha'i community is being destroyed," said Firuz Kazemzadeh, a Baha'i of Iranian descent who is chairman of the Committee on Middle Eastern Studies at Yale University. "Thousands of Baha'is will not be massacred tomorrow, but given time the community will be destroyed in small steps."

The Baha'is are adherents of a relatively little-known religion that has no clergy and whose fundamental tenets are that religious truth is not absolute, but relative. All religions — including Islam — are believed to be of divine origin.

State Department officials have been concerned by a court ruling two months ago in the southern city of Shiraz to execute 22 Baha'i men and women on charges of spying and links to Israel.

Last week three of them were hanged. Nearly 400 Baha'is are believed to be in prison in Iran, and about 4,000 are said to be "internal refugees" and in hiding.

At the time of sentencing, the president of the Revolutionary Court of Shiraz warned the 300,000 to 400,000 members of the faith in Iran that "the day will soon come" when Iran would deal with the group "as it has dealt with other hypocrites who have religious and satanic gatherings."

The remark and other recent comments have stirred unease within the State Department about the fate of the Baha'is in Iran, who have been denied recognition under the Islamic constitution.

Coinciding with the latest reports of executions — about 150 Baha'i men and women have so far been hung or shot to death by the Iranian government — are indications of severe repression against the Baha'is, including a ban on 25,000 to 30,000 Baha'i children from attending school. This represents about half the number of Baha'i schoolchildren.

At an estimated 8,000 Baha'is have fled Iran in recent years, but exit forms require a statement on religion and many Baha'is refuse to deny their faith.

Several senators and congressmen have protested Iran's treatment of its Baha'i population. The Baha'is shun violence, believe in "the eradication of prejudices of race, creed, class, nationality and sex," and "the elimination of all forms of superstition," according to a recent pamphlet.

The religion claims adherents in 173 countries.

In Iran, the members of the Baha'i faith have traditionally been considered heretics by the Shiite Muslim majority, and their general affluence as businessmen has stirred the ire of many Iranians.

## Pentagon Health Chief Opposed Lie Detector Tests Within Agency

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's health director warned that the polygraph "misclassifies innocent people as liars" several months before President Ronald Reagan ordered wider use of lie detector tests to try to stop security leaks within the government.

John F. Beary Jr., a medical doctor who is acting assistant secretary of defense for health affairs, told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials in a memo that polygraph tests often can be misleading in determining whether people are telling the truth.

Dr. Beary's memo came amid a flap last winter over a draft Pentagon directive authorizing wider use of lie detector tests in investigations of information leaks. That Pentagon directive was a prelude to Mr. Reagan's decision last month to make greater use of polygraph tests in all government agencies.

Henry E. Catto Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said Tuesday that he had received a copy of Dr. Beary's memo and supplemented it with a letter of his own to Mr. Weinberger warning that wide use of polygraphs within the Pentagon could be "a public relations disaster."

Mr. Catto said the Beary memo, entitled "Scientific Limitations of the Polygraph," had added "a technical rationale to my own public affairs perspective."

Dr. Beary, after ordering a review of studies of the polygraph, made the following points to Mr. Weinberger in his memo:

• "No machine can detect a lie. The machine can only detect stress; however, the stress may result from several emotional causes other than guilt, such as fear, surprise or anger."

• "Even setting aside the argument that the theory is flawed, there are accuracy problems. We have only been able to locate two scientifically acceptable studies so far. ... In one the polygraph accuracy is 62 percent. In the other the accuracy is 72 percent."

• "The polygraph misclassifies innocent people as liars. In one study, 49 percent of truthful subjects were scored as deceptive. In another study, 55 percent of the innocent were misclassified."

Dr. Beary closed his memo to Mr. Weinberger by stating: "I regret I have no alternatives to propose to solve the serious problem of security leaks, but I feel it is important for you to be informed of the serious scientific concerns about the theory and the accuracy of the polygraph technique."

An aide to Dr. Beary confirmed the authenticity of the memo.

The Beary memo was dated Dec. 16, 1982, when it was a classified document. It was declassified March 15.

Mr. Catto said Tuesday that Mr. Weinberger "hasn't focused on" the polygraph issue yet, and that the Pentagon's general counsel, William Howard Taft 4th, was currently overseeing the matter.

President Reagan's directive went beyond the one in force at the Pentagon by ordering departments to draft regulations that would enable them to require polygraph tests and punish employees who refused to submit to them.

Mr. Taft, when asked his view of lie detector tests, said of the polygraph: "If you use it with its limitations in mind, you can get some benefit from it. It can clear people," he said, and could indicate "people behaving badly that you had a suspicion of."

The Pentagon last year launched an investigation in an unsuccessful effort to determine who had disclosed to the press the finding of an internal Defense Department report that it would cost \$750 billion more over five years than President Reagan had budgeted to carry out his policies.

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## Brazil Tries To Conclude Libya Affair

By Richard House

Washington Post Service

SAO PAULO — Brazil moved to conclude the affair of the four Libyan planes detained a week ago while secretly flying arms to Nicaragua, but pilots of the planes obeyed orders to remain in Brazil amid signs that there may be new developments.

Brazil said the pilots could leave Sunday after Soviet, Czechoslovak and U.S.-made arms were unloaded. But the planes remained at the northern airports of Manaus and Recife and the Libyan Embassy expected the 38 crewmen to remain in Brazil several days.

Libya is still insisting that the planes return with the arms, which are being held because of the apparent violation of a convention on air transport.

Brazil has refused, although a senior minister, General Rubem Ludwig, said it was in Brazil's interest to return the arms "in the shortest time possible, either by plane or by ship." Officials said the cargo could be returned by a third country.

Press reports quoted other officials as saying Brazil might find it more convenient to discreetly return the arms to the countries of manufacture. A presidential spokesman said only that the 52 tons of ammunition, explosives and military spare parts that had been unloaded were of Soviet, Czechoslovak and U.S. origin.

Some reports said up to 70 tons of arms were found in Manaus and 14 tons in Recife. The planes involved are three Soviet Ilushins, which are able to carry up to 40 tons each, and a C-130 Hercules, which can fly half that.

Senior ministers said Tuesday that if Libya had been honest about the cargo instead of telling Brazil that medicine for Colombian earthquake victims was aboard, the planes would have been permitted to pass freely.

**Costa Rica Holds Ship**  
Costa Rica is holding a freighter carrying explosives bound for Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from San Jose.

Officials said the 500-ton ship, Lewby, was in the Pacific port of Puntarenas, carrying an undetermined amount of explosives and detonators addressed to the Defense Ministry of Nicaragua.

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## West German Bishops Back Right Of Short-Term Nuclear Deterrent

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — The Conference of Catholic Bishops in West Germany made public Wednesday a pastoral letter on war and peace asserting that "nuclear deterrence is not a reliable instrument for preventing war in the long run."

But the letter, approved by the country's 68 bishops earlier this month, departs significantly from a proposed pastoral letter by American bishops in supporting the al-

lied policy of "flexible response," which holds that nuclear weapons might be needed to halt an overwhelming conventional attack by the Soviet Union.

"The intention of preventing war with all one's strength must become credible by virtue of the choice of the whole range of arms," the bishops said, adding that "the methods chosen to pursue one's security policy should be measured in terms of the goal of preventing war."

The document is of particular significance because the Bonn government is led by Germany's Christian Democratic Party, which traditionally enjoys the church's support. Many of its leaders are active Catholic laymen.

The government applauded the letter's appearance Wednesday in a detailed 10-point statement, espousing many of the letter's principles.

Senior government officials were deeply displeased by the American bishops' draft document, asserting that its opposition to the first use of nuclear weapons weakened the credibility of the U.S. nuclear deterrent in Europe.

The letter is also the latest contribution to a growing church debate in Europe, spurred in part by the American bishops' action. In recent months, Catholic bishops in Austria and East Germany have issued strongly worded condemnations of nuclear weapons and the arms race, and bishops in the Netherlands are preparing a pastoral document also expected to condemn arms increases.

The more conservative West German bishops, however, have received the support of France's bishopric, whose leader, Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, has chided the American bishops for their stance.

The 89-page letter does not mention the possible stationing of U.S. nuclear Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany later this year.

## Bonn Cites New Death At Border

Renewal of Feud Seen Over E. German Ties

Reuters

BONN — Another West German has died during questioning by East German border officials, officials said Wednesday. It was the third reported death of a West German in East Germany in less than three weeks.

A spokesman for Bonn's Ministry for Inter-German Relations said in a statement that East German authorities had reported that Heinz Moldenhauer, 68, had a heart attack on Tuesday, while being rebuffed by a customs official at a border checkpoint northeast of Frankfurt over the amount of currency he was carrying.

The death was viewed as likely to contribute to a dispute within West Germany's governing coalition over relations between the two countries. The feud began after the death on April 10 of Rudolf Burkert, who also suffered a heart attack while being questioned by East German officials.

On Sunday, ADN, the East German news agency, said a West German woman had died of a heart attack while her son was driving her on a transit route to West Berlin.

The Ministry for Inter-German Relations statement said the dispute involving Mr. Moldenhauer concerned the amount of currency he was bringing back from a day's outing into East Germany.

Western citizens entering East Germany must declare the amount of hard currency they are bringing into the country. They must also buy East German money at an exchange rate fixed by the East Germans. They are asked about the money upon leaving the country, and must surrender any unused East German cash.

The political feud over Mr. Burkert's death began when a West German pathologist found injuries on his head. The East Germans said he received them when the heart attack caused him to fall and strike his head on a radiator.

On Tuesday, a West German prosecutor said there was no evidence of foul play in Mr. Burkert's death.

But before the autopsy results were released, the rightist Christian Social Union, one of the three parties in Bonn's government, used Mr. Burkert's death to press its demand for a tougher line against East-bloc countries.

The Free Democrats, who have helped shape West German policy toward the East during the past decade, oppose any policy change. Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a Christian Democrat, is to state his position in a speech on May 4.



An unidentified woman greeting Lech Walesa as he leaves the Gdansk shipyard.

## U.S.-Sponsored Radio Broadcasts 'Hostile Activities,' Poland Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland protested to the United States Wednesday over what it described as slanderous and inflammatory broadcasts by U.S.-backed radio stations in advance of planned opposition demonstrations on May 1.

State television said the U.S. chargé d'affaires, Herbert Wilgis, was called to the Foreign Ministry, where an official demanded an end to broadcasts by the Voice of America and the Munich-based Radio Free Europe publicizing plans for the rallies.

The broadcasts aimed at instigating social unrest and street disturbances, the television said. They often included "direct instructions for destructive elements [working] against the constitutional system in Poland."

State television said the Polish authorities "reserved the right to use all appropriate means to oppose these hostile activities," which it said violated international law

and the principles governing bilateral relations.

As the government stepped up its campaign to prevent the May Day marches, the Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta accused the underground remnants of Solidarity of planning a deliberate provocation on May Day with the intention of producing a harsh response.

A commentary in the journal on Wednesday said that the underground leaders of Solidarity who are planning unofficial May Day rallies were agents of U.S. intelligence. It called their activities propaganda tricks to persuade the world that Poland was still in turmoil.

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, returned to work Wednesday at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk after brief negotiations over the terms of his contract.

A spokesman at Mr. Walesa's apartment, Adam Rybicki, said the

labor leader "was very happy that he could work again."

The 39-year-old electrician reported to his old job at the yard, maintaining the circuitry of small electric vehicles used as transport around the complex.

"He was welcomed very warmly, with great enthusiasm by the people with whom he works, as well as those he ran into both inside and outside the yard," Mr. Rybicki said, adding that management "made all possible concessions" in solving the contract dispute.

Administrators at the shipyard had wanted Mr. Walesa to sign a new contract, effective Wednesday, but Mr. Walesa insisted that he work under a contract effective Aug. 18, 1980, and he apparently got his way.

Mr. Walesa, fired from the yard in 1976 for his union activities, was reinstated under the August 1980 accord that ended an occupation strike at the yard and created Solidarity.

## Sicily Gives 10 Italian Magistrates Close-Up View of Organized Crime

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ROME — Ten magistrates went to Sicily recently for a week of inquiries to help the judicial branch draft recommendations for a more efficient campaign against organized crime.

Other magistrates, all representing the Supreme Council that governs Italy's judges and prosecutors, visited the southern regions of the mainland that, like Sicily, are the bases of crime "families."

During the magistrates' visit, which began the week of April 10, these events occurred in Sicily:

Between 8:30 P.M. on April 12 and 1 P.M. on April 13, there were 12 homicides and three attempted homicides in which the intended victims were wounded. All of the acts of violence were attributed to the Mafia, the Sicilian "family," which is now deeply divided. The victims were described by the police and judicial officials as participants in the warfare between opposing clans of crime.

Nine persons, including the brother of Palermo's departing Christian Democratic mayor, Nello Martellucci, city government officials, construction contractors and engineers, were arrested April 13 on suspicion of rigging the bidding for public works contracts.

In the town of Carini, 10 miles (16 kilometers) west of Palermo, the local chief magistrate found his judicial robes missing when he got to his chambers on the morning of April 11. When he left the office in the evening they were lying on the sidewalk, burned, with four lighted candles placed around the remnants.

In the town of Trapani, 46 miles west of Palermo, the visiting magistrates found a wing of the Palace of Justice in a state of collapse. A new building has been under construction for a decade and remains unfinished.

In Palermo, the Sicilian capital, court employees were on strike for several days, returning to work on April 15, when the magistrates left for Rome.

On April 14, one of the visiting magistrates received an anonymous threatening letter at his Palermo hotel. The message was variously reported as a threat or an accusation of malfeasance by other magistrates, or both.

Seventy Mafia suspects were arrested in a three-day stretch during the magistrates' tour, all in connection with recent murders. According to one magistrate, Mafia murders average one every other day.

"The Mafia is the master of Palermo," Rocco Chinnici, a Palermo magistrate, told his visiting colleagues in remarks widely quoted in the press. "Palermo is dominated by the Mafia, and the island lives by the Mafia economy."

Many of the visitors have made public remarks that give an impression of shock at finding themselves in a city of near lawlessness. "We have found high moral and civil tension," Magistrate Vincenzo Oddone said.

The magistrates' visits to Sicily, Naples, Salerno, Catanzaro and

Reggio Calabria are a result of an anti-Mafia committee of the Supreme Council that was formed last September after the murder of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, the prefect of the island and Italy's best-known fighter against organized crime. General Dalla Chiesa and his wife were shot to death in central Palermo.

The magistrates will submit a set of recommendations to the Supreme Council next month. President Sandro Pertini, whose functions include presiding over the Supreme Council, and Justice Minister Clelio Darida are expected to participate.

In addressing the magistrates in Palermo, General Dalla Chiesa's successor, Emanuele De Francesco, said the problem of organized crime went beyond simple crime-fighting measures.

"When the state budget cuts the financial provisions, reducing places of work, that is shortsighted," said the new prefect, who also heads Italy's intelligence organizations. "Because if there are no jobs it leads young people into the web of the Mafia."

His autobiography, "My Life and Times," came out in 1971.

Mr. Catledge was born in Ackerman, Mississippi, and brought up in nearby Philadelphia. He began hanging around the weekly Newsday Democrat when he was 14 and was given a summer job there in 1921 by the publisher, Clayton Rand.

With a degree from Mississippi State University (then Mississippi A&M), he became editor of Mr. Rand's weekly Times in 1922. A series of anti-Ku Klux Klan articles led to the paper's being burned out and Mr. Catledge moved to the Tupelo Journal the following year.

Big city reporting followed, with a stint on the Memphis (Tennessee) Commercial Appeal and then the Baltimore Sun.

He worked in Memphis under C.P.J. Mooney, whom Mr. Catledge later called his "ideal of what a great newspaper editor should be." Mr. Mooney took a shine to him when, legend has it, the editor asked a newsroom full of staffers the word for a bug expert and the young reporter was the only one who knew it was "entomologist."

At The Times in 1929, Mr. Catledge spent five months on the New York staff, then was assigned to Washington, where for the next decade he covered Capitol Hill and the White House.

A courtly man of gentle wit delivered with a slight drawl, Mr. Catledge became a member of Vice President John Nance Garner's "board of education." It was a body of congenial souls that met regularly at day's end to "strike a blow for liberty" and its weapon was bourbon and brandy water.

He returned to New York in 1943 as national correspondent. The following year he accompanied the publisher, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, on a tour of the Pacific war zone, after which he was appointed assistant managing editor.

and national reporting in the 1930s and 1940s, he collaborated with Joseph Alsop Jr. in 1938 on "The 168 Days," a book on Franklin D. Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court.

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## Andropov Asks Space Arms Ban

Tells American Group Moment Is Crucial

By Dusko Doder  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, called Wednesday for an international agreement to ban the use of space weapons, saying "now a crucial moment is really coming" to halt plans for transferring the arms race into space.

The Soviet leader's remarks, reported by Tass, were contained in his reply to a telegram he received from a group of prominent Americans calling for a ban on space weapons.

"Either the interested states will sit down at the negotiating table without delay to begin drawing up a treaty prohibiting the deployment in space of weapons of any kind or the arms race will go over also into space," Mr. Andropov said.

Tass said the telegram included signatures of the Nobel Prize laureates I.I. Rabi and Hans Bethe; Admiral Noel Gayler, former head of the National Defense Agency; Christopher Craft, former director of the Johnson Space Center; Richard Garvin of the Watson Research Center; former Vice Admiral John Lee; and such prominent scientific figures as Wolfgang Panofsky, George Rathjens, Carl Sagan and Herbert York.

Tass said the authors of the telegram appealed to Mr. Andropov and to President Ronald Reagan "to come to terms" on a pact banning the deployment of any kind of weapons in outer space as well as prohibiting "the damaging or destruction of the satellites of any state."

Such an agreement, they were quoted as saying, would be "in the interest of the entire mankind."

The authors were also quoted as saying that the United States was preparing tests of an advanced anti-satellite system and "that once such systems of weapons appear in the arsenals of countries, it would be very difficult to phase them out."

Although Mr. Andropov in his reply underscored Soviet readiness to negotiate a ban on space weapons, his warning that time was running out appeared designed to make it clear that the Soviet Union intended to match new U.S. space weapons systems.

The Soviet leader said that a 1981 Kremlin proposal for a treaty banning militarization of outer space was blocked by the Reagan administration.

Referring to Mr. Reagan's recent speech calling for futuristic anti-missile systems, Mr. Andropov said that "recent developments have demonstrated that the use of space-based military technology" was being assigned "an even greater role in U.S. strategic plans."

"I can assure you," Mr. Andropov said in his response, "that the Soviet Union will continue to exert maximum efforts to prevent the ominous plans" from becoming reality.

"I would like to hope that the scientists and public figures of the whole world will also make a contribution of their own to making certain that space will forever remain free of any weapons at all," he said.

The tone of Mr. Andropov's reply, also distributed by Tass, was low key and appeared designed to bolster opposition to Mr. Reagan's plan to deploy an anti-missile defense system in outer space.

The Russians have previously denounced the Reagan plan as violating the spirit of a 1967 treaty on space exploration.

Mr. Andropov has said the plan violated Soviet-U.S. understandings such as the anti-ballistic missile treaty and the treaty limiting strategic offensive weapons.

Mr. Andropov has described Mr. Reagan's defensive strategic concept as a ruse to deceive a gullible public. In fact, Mr. Andropov said, Mr. Reagan's proposal was designed to give the United States a "first strike" capability while rendering the Soviet Union "unable to deal a retaliatory strike."

## Australia Plans Aid to Vietnam

United Press International

SINGAPORE — Australia will resume its financial aid to Vietnam in the future, despite criticism from noncommunist nations in the region, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Wednesday.

Mr. Hayden added that Australia and Vietnam were having talks, and that he planned to go to Hanoi in June. He said he was in Singapore to discuss the issue with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, but added that Australia "will restore aid to Vietnam despite the fact that there is strong opposition from ASEAN."

ASEAN is made up of Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Many officials in those countries have voiced fear that a resumption of Australian aid would appear to give tacit blessing to the continuing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia.

### DEATH NOTICE

SWEZEY, on April 15th 1983, in the Westminster Hospital after a short illness, Anthony Clinton Swezey, aged 69 of 42, Carlisle Mansions, Carlisle Place, London SW1, only son of the late Catherine Mac Eastern Swezey of New Jersey. Former officer of the United States Navy and of the Foreign Service.

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## SCIENCE

## The Importance of Being Left-Handed

By Jane E. Brody

**LEFT-HANDED** people, already burdened by minor inconveniences in a right-handed world, are now being told that they are at an increased risk of certain disorders that can further impair quality of their lives.

Recent studies show that left-handed people are more likely to suffer from learning disabilities, stuttering, migraine headaches and, according to the latest findings, autoimmune diseases, like ulcerative colitis, myasthenia gravis and celiac disease, in which the body attacks its own tissues.

The researchers emphasize, however, that their findings do not mean that left-handed people are a biological disadvantage. Rather, they consider left-handedness as an example of "biological diversity" that may be disadvantageous in some ways and beneficial in others.

"Until you look at the full range of conditions and overall life expectancy, you cannot say whether it's a disadvantage," said Dr. Norman Geschwind, a leading researcher in the field. "It could be that left-handed people have only half the risk of lung cancer that right-handed people do."

The studies by Dr. Geschwind and others suggest that the seemingly disparate array of conditions represented among left-handed people may all stem from a variation in fetal brain development related to male sex, possibly a male sex hormone testosterone. The result is that part of the left side of the brain grows more slowly than the right, leading to a change in the usual dominance patterns of the brain. At the same time, testosterone has been shown to interfere with the development of the immune system before and after birth. The job of this system is to recognize and protect the "self" against invasion by foreign organisms and tissues.

"I think left-handedness is only a marker of what I call anomalous brain dominance," Dr. Geschwind said.

Previous studies of left-handers have revealed such traits as better spatial relations, more emotional expressivity on the left side of the face, greater recovery of speech function following a brain injury, as well as a greater tendency toward cigarette smoking and alcohol abuse. Left-handers have a decided advantage in certain sports activities, especially tennis and baseball.

Although left-handedness had previously been associated with learning disorders and certain other problems, the possible biological significance of the connections had been unappreciated. In fact, the high incidence of the learning disability dyslexia among left-handed people had often been attributed to attempts by parents

and teachers to force them to use their right hands.

The late Nelson Rockefeller, a dyslexic who tended to read and write words backwards, was a lefty whose father had tried unrelentingly but unsuccessfully to convert him to a righty.

The finding of a greatly increased risk of autoimmune disease among those who are strongly left-handed grew out of a chance observation by Dr. Geschwind, a neurologist at Harvard Medical School and Beth Israel Hospital in Boston. At a meeting of dyslexia researchers, he noticed that when people described their family histories, there appeared to be a disproportionate number of patients with autoimmune diseases among those with dyslexia and their families.

But Dr. Geschwind is quick to note that his finding was not merely serendipitous. Quoting the 19th-century scientist Louis Pasteur, he says: "In the fields of observation, chance favors the prepared mind."

Dr. Geschwind's mind was prepared to look at the full spectrum of autoimmune disorders among left-handed people and among dyslexics on the theory that a genetic predisposition to a condition may be expressed differently in different people.

Instead of studying the incidence of left-handedness among dyslexics, as most present researchers had done, Dr. Geschwind decided to study left-handed people to determine what problems existed among them and their families. With the help of Peter Behan, a neurologist at the University of Glasgow, he devised a questionnaire that would select those people who were most strongly left-handed and compared them with strongly right-handed people.

On average, Dr. Geschwind believes that about 70 percent of the population has standard brain dominance, with the left side of the brain controlling language and handedness, making most of those individuals right-handed. The remaining 30 percent of people have more symmetrical brain dominance, and of these about a third are strongly left-handed.

In the first study, involving 253 left-handers (gathered from patrons of a shop for left-handers in London) and an equal number of right-handers, the left-handed group was found to have 12 times more learning disabilities and nearly three times more autoimmune diseases. Their relatives also had higher rates of these problems.

In the second study, the subjects were gathered from among the general population of Glasgow. Here too, the incidence of autoimmune disease was 2½ times higher among the left-handers. A third study compared the frequency of left-handedness among patients with migraine headaches or immune disorders with the handedness of normal people in Glasgow.

A higher percentage of left-handers was found among the headache patients and those with myasthenia gravis, an autoimmune disease. Dr. Geschwind believes



Left-handedness is seen as a biological marker that may point to benefits as well as drawbacks.

Edward H. Moser, The New York Times

that some cases of migraine may result from an immunological disorder.

In studies not yet published, researchers found "a distinct increase in childhood allergies among strongly left-handed people." Other researchers have reported a high rate of allergies among stutterers, an increased frequency of food allergy among hyperactive children, and a high rate of immune disorders among children with autism.

"In all these conditions there is an elevated rate of left-handedness," Dr. Geschwind reported to a conference this month, and that suggests the possibility of a common origin.

The origin he and Behan propose involves a region of the brain called the planum temporale, an area involved in speech. Scientists had long thought both sides of the brain were of equal size. Then in 1968, Dr. Geschwind and Dr. Walter Levitsky discovered a difference that was visible even to the naked eye: in most brains, the planum temporale was much larger in the left hemisphere than in the right. This was in accord with previous knowledge that the left hemisphere controlled language.

Dr. Geschwind said that in humans, the planum temporale is larger on the left 65 percent of the time; in 24 percent the two sides are equal, and in 11 percent the planum is larger on the right.

In strongly left-handed people, the Boston scientist suggests, the usual asymmetry may be disturbed, resulting in equal or greater development of the planum temporale on the right side of the brain.

Left-handedness, learning dis-

abilities, autism, and stuttering are all found more frequently among boys than girls. Dr. Geschwind noted. This suggests that a sex-related factor is involved. According to the scientists, animal studies have shown an effect of testosterone on other brain regions. Dr. Geschwind hypothesizes that testosterone may be the determining factor in delaying growth of the left planum. Testosterone is produced in large quantities by the male fetus, but the female fetus is exposed to only small amounts of this hormone.

"Testosterone affects the development of the structure of the immune system," Dr. Geschwind said. One effect it may have is on the thymus gland, which helps to distinguish self from foreign. Furthermore, a gene that favors the development of dyslexia has been located on the same chromosome that contains a gene important to immune function, and it has also been suggested that this same gene is essential for the formation of the testes.

One possible glitch in the testosterone theory stems from the fact that autoimmune diseases are far more common in women. But Dr. Geschwind cites evidence that in adult life testosterone protects against immune derangements, so that even if men are more susceptible to such disorders, their susceptibility is not expressed until late in life, when testosterone levels decline.

"Certain autoimmune diseases primarily affect young women and old men," he noted. He added that men with Klinefelter's syndrome, a genetic abnormality that results in very low levels of testosterone, have a high incidence of autoimmune disease.

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Indus	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Transp	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87

## Standard &amp; Poor's Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Composite	117.11	116.51	116.11	116.11	0.00
Indus	117.11	116.51	116.11	116.11	0.00
Transp	117.11	116.51	116.11	116.11	0.00

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Indus	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Transp	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87

## Market Summary, April 27

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Indus	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Transp	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87

## NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Indus	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Transp	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87

## NYSE Most Actives

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Indus	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Transp	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30 Ind	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Indus	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87
Transp	1214.14	1204.54	1197.27	1198.40	-1.87

## Wednesday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1983

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# WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

## Outperforming the Bull Market Means Making Very Few Errors

With stock prices charging through 1,200 on the Dow average—and up more than 50 percent since the bull market began its stampede on Wall Street last August—all a successful investor has had to be is one of the herd.

For those who have done better, it's hard to be humble. For those who haven't, it's a gut-wrenching experience to be out of phase with the market," observed Morgan Stanley's Barton M. Biggs, writing to clients in the firm's weekly Perspectives.

His point is that "good investors" make mistakes, but not consistently, and they perform well over five-year periods.

"Hot stock solo operators who are really just traders and speculators usually do crash and burn," he said. "Preposterous egos, unsound practices and high turnover make such a fate almost inevitable for these speculators. The only question is when."

By contrast, good investors are "long-lived candles...obsessed with the world, markets and prices. Everything has some significance. The thrill of the discovery of a new idea, the warm glow of a big position up three points are better than fine, song and sports—but not women," he said.

Investing is not work or a job but fun to those who do it well, Mr. Biggs said. The smartest buying and selling is done when someone is not pressed for time and unsatisfied by telephone meetings and offices. He said the best investment managers he knows usually take Fridays off.

"The good investor's deadly enemies are ignorance, greed, fear and hope," he concluded.

Another Wall Street trail boss, Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of Dean Witter's investment policy committee, also has been waxing philosophical around the campfire.

"In times like these, when investors are suffused with confidence in their recent infallibility, when the enthusiastic leap blindly into the swollen stream of new issues, and when there seems to be no obstacle to mass prosperity through equity risk bearing, big mistakes are made."

## Free Opportunities Left

The number of genuinely attractive investment opportunities on Wall Street are dwindling to a precious few, he warned in a special report for the firm, at just the time when "many are surrendering their judgment to the emotions of the moment."

The cardinal rules of successful investing, he said, are "vigilance, fear of crowds, hardheadedness and patience." But in runaway markets such as the present, "the qualities brought forth are opportunism, mobility, exploitation and superficiality. That is, these times favor those who can ride herd on the crowd and play into its momentum."

"It will take much greater selectivity and preparation in the coming year to maintain a record of successful performance, and, in the process, the successful investor will quickly be leached from the mass of speculators and tipsters."

Investing on Wall Street shares many elements with poker. Mr. Kelly observed, with probability and group psychology—bluffing in the card game—playing big roles.

"Of course," he said, "one can reduce equity investing to an exercise of maddened judgment about random events, then choose to live in a pressure cooker of instant gratification or failure; which is to say, there is very little that separates the sloppy plunger from the sloppy gambler."

"Unlike gambling, at which nobody stays lucky, the object of sane investing is to stay true to well-proven investing principles, to avoid crowd mania as the pretext for tomorrow's purchase, to eschew gluttony in the pursuit of early riches—in short, to neutralize the dangerous aspects of crowd psychology while elevating the importance of pure information. We will always have our losers, but that is their choice, not a verdict that 'Many must lose, that a few may win.'"

## Ingredients in Place

Ingredients for a further Wall Street advance appear in place to Robert Van Doorn, manager of international investment research at Fierston, Felding & Pierson, an Amsterdam bank.

He cited the continued trend downward in interest rates, though not without hiccups, and an improving U.S. economy that will improve corporate earnings and should spark dividend growth.

In the next year he sees stocks climbing 15 to 20 percent, boosting the Standard and Poor's 50 composite index to near the 200 mark.

Mr. Van Doorn said the number of "plus and minus surprises" in first quarter earnings now being reported contributed to a choppy market and effected the present "economic transition period in the U.S."

He said the bank now is purchasing "good growth cyclical in the consumer durable sector" such as General Motors and Whirlpool, while before the emphasis was on "high quality stocks with consistent visible growth," mainly in the health care, technology, retailing and food areas.

"We'll be expanding our buy list more and more into cyclical companies," he said. "But there's little attraction yet for the steel and basic metals."

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 27, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	G.P.	R.P.	S.P.	D.K.
American	2.7445	1.2328	112.28	37.50	1.1890	—	5.653	124.58	31.765
London (U.S.)	48.715	76.71	19.225	6.55	—	28.815	5.658	—	—
Frankfurt	2.420	—	—	—	1.081	—	5.619	119.35	28.14
Geneva (S)	1.5449	—	—	—	1.1514	2.2833	4.328	76.44	124.991
Paris	1.4932	2.2891	19.225	6.55	—	28.815	5.658	124.58	31.765
New York	1.5472	—	—	—	1.1517	2.2833	4.328	76.44	124.991
Stockholm	7.337	11.527	29.835	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	2.0572	2.2186	23.85	27.94	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	8.9234	0.2389	2.2444	6.7907	1.34725	2.5516	45.1262	1.971	8.6498
SFR	1.8879	0.49341	2.5651	7.8671	1.27919	2.3928	32.773	2.249	9.4277

Dollar Values										
	\$	£	DM	FF	I.L.	G.P.	R.P.	S.P.	D.K.	
	Currency	Per \$	U.S.	Eqv.	Currency	Per \$	U.S.	Eqv.	Currency	Per \$
1986	Australian \$	1.1512	0.224	—	Japanese yen	11.775	0.0473	—	Singapore S.	2.0985
1986	Australian \$	1.1729	0.204	—	Israeli shekel	23.825	0.1919	—	African rand	1.3993
1986	Belgian franc	—	2.4635	—	Kuwaiti dirham	0.291	0.0012	—	Sri Lankan	1.6719
1986	Canadian \$	1.2576	0.224	—	Libra, cioppa	2.387	0.0001	—	Swedish krona	7.6758
1986	Canadian \$	1.167	—	—	New Israeli	7.1055	0.137	—	Swiss franc	1.4313
1986	French franc	5.429	0.009	—	Phil. peso	18.620	0.0021	—	Taiwan \$	3.972
1986	French franc	5.429	0.0102	—	Port. escudo	9.941	0.0001	—	Thai baht	52.7375
1986	German mark	1.2328	0.224	—	Saudi riyal	3.4508	0.2724	—	U.A.R. dirham	0.396
1986	Indian \$	—	0.7742	—						
*Shilling: 1.7513 Irish L.										







## Pöhl Rejects Heavy Intervention in Foreign Exchange by Nations

FRANKFURT — The head of West Germany's central bank Wednesday rejected calls for massive foreign exchange intervention by financial authorities, urging the United States instead to reduce interest rates.

Speaking to a convention of bankers, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Pöhl also said fresh data confirmed the impression that the West German economy was staging a recovery from the recession of the past two years.

Mr. Pöhl's remarks represent a forthright rebuttal of recent calls by France and other countries for the United States to intervene to combat the strength of the dollar. "Experience has shown that the effectiveness of intervention is limited," he said.

But he also attacked U.S. monetary policy. "The best contribution the United States could make to correct the strength of the dollar is to cut interest rates," he said.

Mr. Pöhl made clear there was no unified European-Japanese front to force the United States to intervene more heavily. "There can be no question of this, at least as far as West Germany is concerned," he said.

He was especially skeptical about building up elaborate rules for intervention or a new Bretton Woods-style conference to discuss the international financial system. Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, was the site of the 1944 conference that created institutions to manage post-war world financial problems.

The question of the strength of the dollar and the near-total U.S. abstention from intervention is expected to be a major sticking point among Western leaders at the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, beginning May 28.

While France has urged the United States to intervene to force the value of the dollar down, Mr. Pöhl attributed the dollar's strength to high U.S. interest rates, much higher than those in Europe, when compared to inflation, and to the use of the dollar as a refuge in times of political uncertainty.

Mr. Pöhl added that prospects for more stable exchange rates had improved, now that inflation in most industrialized nations, and above all in the United States, had fallen sharply.



Karl Otto Pöhl

## Portugal Uses Gold as Collateral

By Richard Wallis  
LISBON — Portugal apparently has been forced to dip into its large gold reserves to overcome short-term cash problems caused by delays in obtaining a \$300-million loan, foreign bankers said Wednesday.

They said they understood that

the Bank of Portugal had arranged a gold swap through the Bank for International Settlements earlier this month. The use of the gold highlights the financial problems facing Portugal after four months of government crisis.

Portugal used the BIS extensively to raise cash on the security of its gold holdings when it was unable to obtain commercial loans after the 1974 revolution, but there has been no operation involving gold for the past five years.

Treasury officials in Lisbon confirmed that Portugal had obtained \$400 million from the BIS just before general elections took place Monday, but they declined to give details of the operation. The Bank of Portugal refused to comment.

Under a normal swap, the gold involved in the BIS operation, representing only a small fraction of Portugal's reserves of 688 metric tons (757 tons), will be sold if the central bank fails to exercise its repurchasing right when the agreement expires.

## U.S. Oil Site Draws Few Bidders

By Kenneth N. Gilpin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Only 40 of more than 4,000 blocks available in the mid-Atlantic were bid on by the 12 oil companies, led by Shell Offshore, the Atlantic Richfield and Gulf, taking part in the Interior Department's latest and largest offshore leasing auction.

Together, the 12 companies placed 52 bids in New York Tuesday, totaling \$86.8 million. The high bids on the 40 blocks they sought came to \$71.1 million.

The auction took place under something of a legal cloud, since three states, New York, Virginia and Maryland, have filed lawsuits to block the sale of hundreds of parcels among the 4,050 leases on the outer continental shelf in the mid-Atlantic. Only four tracts in contested areas ended up attracting bids, all of them in New York regions.

In effect, the decision not to bid on tracts in the Maryland and Virginia regions makes moot the lawsuits in those two states, an Interior Department spokesman said.

### Norway's Oil Output Up

The Associated Press

STAVANGER, Norway — Norway's first quarter oil production this year was up 15 percent and natural gas production up 10 percent compared with the same period last year, the government's oil directorate said Wednesday.

"The money bid on the four contested tracts in New York will be put in a pool, and we are constrained from making leases on these tracts before the court makes a ruling," he said. A hearing date on the suit has not yet been set.

Some analysts were surprised that the bids were as high as they were.

Suzanne W. Wright, an oil analyst at First Boston, said: "We weren't expecting anything big from this auction. Frankly, I am surprised they paid that much, given the disappointing results in the Baltimore Canyon, high exploration costs and the general state of the industry."

Compared with the Gulf of Mexico, Alaska and California, Miss

Wright said, "this area is a lagard."

Considerably more interest is expected to be exhibited next month, when a lease auction for tracts in the Gulf of Mexico is scheduled to take place. "Industry departments are building war chests in anticipation of that auction," Miss Wright said.

The mid-Atlantic tracts embrace 22.7 million acres (about 9 million hectares) running from just south of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, to the North Carolina border. According to Interior Department estimates, about 700 million barrels of oil and 3,000 billion feet of natural gas lie under the seabed in the area. The leases are offered for a period of five years.

## U.S. Records Broad Rise in Productivity

By Drew von Bergen  
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Productivity increased during the first three months of 1983 in all areas of the economy, with the broad business sector advancing at a 2.2 percent annual rate, the Labor Department reported Wednesday.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said it was the first time since the third quarter of 1981 that productivity, output and hours all increased in the business sector.

Seasonally adjusted data for the first three months of this year also showed productivity advancing at a 7.1 percent annual rate in the manufacturing sector, as output increased 10.3 percent and hours rose 3 percent, following six consecutive quarters of declines.

Data showed advances of 4.8 percent in the nonfarm business sector, 8.4 percent in durable goods manufacturing, and 5.5 percent in nondurable goods manufacturing.

In the business sector, which is the broadest measure by the Labor Statistics Bureau, the first quarter advance of 2.2 percent was smaller than the 2.6 percent rate in the fourth quarter of 1982, but reflected gains of 4.6 percent in output and 2.3 percent in hours, compared to declines in the fourth quarter of 3 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

The first quarter increase in output was the largest since the 7.9 percent increase during the first quarter of 1981, and the boost in hours was the largest since the 4.7 percent gain during the fourth quarter of 1980.

Hourly compensation, which includes employer expenditures for wages and salaries as well as payments for Social Security, private pension and health plans and other fringe benefits, increased only 4.7 percent during the first quarter.

The Ministry of Finance was to award the mandate on the republic loan Wednesday, but the loan is far smaller and more expensive than it had sought.

## Sotheby Suitors Raise Stake To Almost 30% of Shares

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — U.S. businessmen Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid now own 3.48 million shares, or 29.8 percent, of Sotheby Parke Bernet group, bankers Morgan Grenfell & Co. said Wednesday.

Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid are bidding 520 pence a share (about \$8) in cash for Sotheby's, valuing the British company at £60.6 million.

The formal offer is being made by Knoll International Holdings, a subsidiary of the private U.S. company General Felt Industries-Knoll International, which is 67 percent owned by the two businessmen.

They owned 14 percent of Sotheby's prior to the bid, and Morgan said the shares acquired in the last two days have been purchased exclusively from shareholders in the London market.

Under British takeover rules, once Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid hold 29.9 percent of Sotheby's, they must cease buying until after May 4, the first closing date of their offer.

Stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman purchased 780,000 Sotheby shares Tuesday and a further 600,000 shares Wednesday at the offer price on behalf of GFI-Knoll International.

Morgan said in addition it bought 234,500 Sotheby shares on behalf of Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid Tuesday at 517 pence a share.

On Tuesday, the board of Sotheby's urged in a letter to its stockholders that the takeover bid be rejected.

"Sotheby's will flourish on its own. Our financial position is strong. We are confident that at sales levels even significantly below those achieved two years ago profits would surpass past records," the letter said, although it did not issue any figures for its expected recovery.

But the management had little to offer its shareholders aside from its

prediction of a profit this year, promise to resume unspecified dividends and noting the reduction of its cost base.

At the same time it told shareholders that "upon rejection of the offer, and assuming no new factors emerge, there is a likelihood of a decline in the market value of your shares."

Sotheby's strongest defense was an analysis of Mr. Cogan's and Mr. Swid's financing, reported to be at 4 percent above the prime rate, currently 10 1/2 percent.

It calculated the company would have to make a pretax profit of more than £7.5 million to service a

combined debt that reportedly would exceed £110 million should the bid succeed. Sotheby's lost £3 million last year.

Patrick Cormack, a Conservative member of Parliament, urged the government Tuesday to call in Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr. Cormack, chairman of the Parliamentary Arts and Heritage Committee, said he is upset "at the thought of one of our own great national institutions falling into the hands of foreigners." Mr. Cogan and Mr. Swid have said, however, that should the bid succeed, Sotheby's would remain a British company.

## Luxembourg Clears Taxes for Arbed Plan

By Simon Gray  
Reuters

LUXEMBOURG — The Luxembourg government said Wednesday it had agreed with trade unions and employers on a package of tax increases to try to save the ailing steel firm Arbed, the country's leading employer, from collapse.

Prime Minister Pierre Werner said that direct and indirect taxes would be raised from July 1 and Luxembourg would have to pay more for cigarettes, alcohol and gasoline.

The government hopes to raise about 7.5 billion francs (\$153 million) for Arbed from the higher taxes over the next two years, he said.

Arbed, the country's largest company, lost 4.3 billion francs last year and production this year has slumped by 25 percent.

Income tax will increase by 3.5 percentage points, while value added tax on luxury goods will rise to

12 percent from 10 percent and on basic goods to 6 percent from 5 percent, Mr. Werner said.

He said the government had failed to reach agreement with the unions on holding down wage rises to 10 percent over the next two years. Workers have already been promised a 7.5 percent increase this year.

Informed sources said the government wanted to raise the money to finance early retirement and other measures designed to reduce Arbed's current work force of nearly 17,000 by 5,000 by 1987 as part of a major restructuring of the firm.

Arbed, together with most other West European steel firms, has been hit by fierce competition and prolonged economic recession that has caused a slump in demand for steel. The government recently submitted a restructuring plan to Brussels for approval by the European Community's Commission.

## Britain Encourages Cable

(Continued from Page 9)

tional channels, they will be able to fill their cable channels with new TV services.

Worried about a deluge of low-quality U.S. programs, the government said it will insist that a "proper proportion" of material shown on cable systems be made in Britain. No specific proportion was set. On the national channels operated by the British Broadcasting Corp. and Independent Television, foreign shows are allowed to fill no more than about 15 percent of viewing time.

Pornography will not be a lure for subscribers, the government said. Cable companies would be

subject to the same "taste and decency" rules governing existing TV services. Last autumn, a government committee suggested allowing adult programming if the operator provided an electronic locking device that would let parents shield their children. The government rejected that idea.

Both Thorn and Rediffusion said they were disappointed that the government plans to require cable operators to carry the two satellite-TV channels due to begin service in 1986. At least one of these channels probably will compete directly with the all-movie channels the cable operators plan to develop as a prime attraction for subscribers.

### Notice of Redemption

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8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1983 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,070,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

\$1000 COL PON DEBENTURES BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER M

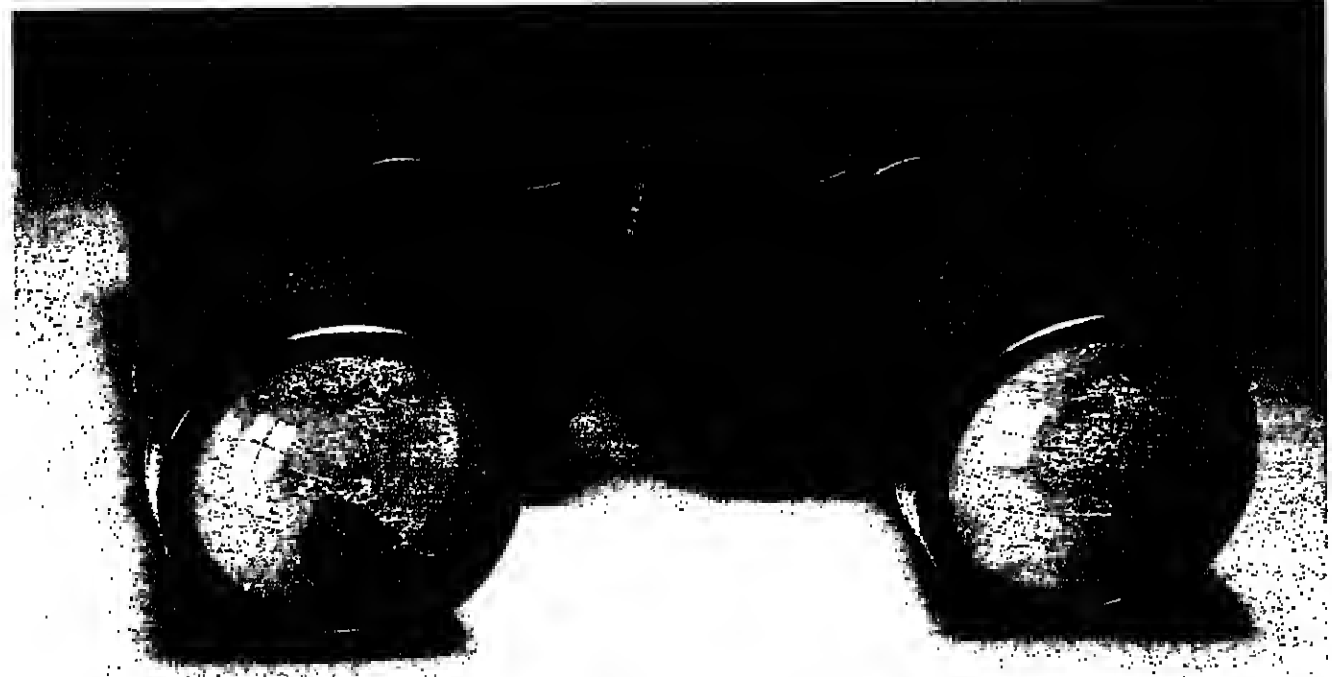
39	1961	3534	2652	6178	4513	7898	4423	6581	10294	11394	11794	12290	12689	13021	13318
40	1962	3642	2656	6180	4515	7900	4425	6583	10296	11396	11796	12292	12691	13023	13320
41	1963	3750	2660	6182	4517	7902	4427	6585	10298	11398	11798	12294	12693	13025	13322
42	1964	3858	2664	6184	4519	7904	4429	6587	10300	11400	11799	12296	12695	13027	13324
43	1965	3966	2668	6186	4521	7906	4431	6589	10302	11402	11801	12298	12697	13029	13326
44	1966	4074	2672	6188	4523	7908	4433	6591	10304	11404	11803	12300	12699	13031	13328
45	1967	4182	2676	6190	4525	7910	4435	6593	10306	11406	11805	12302	12701	13033	13330
46	1968	4290	2680	6192	4527	7912	4437	6595	10308	11408	11807	12304	12703	13035	13332
47	1969	4398	2684	6194	4529	7914	4439	6597	10310	11410	11809	12306	12705	13037	13334
48	1970	4506	2688	6196	4531	7916	4441	6599	10312	11412	11811	12308	12707	13039	13336
49	1971	4614	2692	6198	4533	7918	4443	6601	10314	11414	11813	12310	12709	13041	13338
50	1972	4722	2696	6200	4535	7920	4445	6603	10316	11416	11815	12312	12711	13043	13340
51	1973	4830	2700	6202	4537	7922	4447	6605	10318	11418	11817	12314	12713	13045	13342
52	1974	4938	2704	6204	4539	7924	4449	6607	10320	11420	11819	12316	12715	13047	13344
53	1975	5046	2708	6206	4541	7926	4451	6609	10322	11422	11821	12318	12717	13049	13346
54	1976	5154	2712	6208	4543	7928	4453	6611	10324	11424	11823	12320	12719	13051	13348
55	1977	5262	2716	6210	4545	7930	4455	6613	10326	11426	11825	12322	12721	13053	13350
56	1978	5370	2720	6212	4547	7932	4457	6615	10328	11428	11827	12324	12723	13055	13352
57	1979	5478	2724	6214	4549	7934	4459	6617	10330	11430	11829	12326	12725	13057	13354
58	1980	5586	2728	6216	4551	7936	4461	6619	10332	11432	11831	12328	12727	13059	13356
59	1981	5694	2732	6218	4553	7938	4463	6621	10334	11434	11833	12330	12729	13061	13358
60	1982	5802	2736	6220	4555	7940	4465	6623	10336	11436	11835	12332	12731	13063	13360
61	1983	5910	2740	6222	4557	7942	4467	6625	10338	11438	11837	12334	12733	13065	13362
62	1984	6018	2744	6224	4559	7944	4469	6627	10340	11440	11839	12336	12735	13067	13364
63	1985	6126	2748	6226	4561	7946	4471	6629	10342	11442	11841	12338	12737	13069	13366
64	1986	6234	2752	6228	4563	7948	4473	6631	10344	11444	11843	12340	12739	13071	13368
65	1987	6342	2756	6230	4565	7950	4475	6633	10346	11446	11845	12342	12741	13073	13370
66	1988	6450	2760	6232	4567	7952	4477	6635	10348	11448	11847	12344	12743	13075	13372
67	1989	6558	2764	6234	4569	7954	4479	6637	10350	11450	11849	12346	12745	13077	13374
68	1990	6666	2768	6236	4571	7956	4481	6639	10352	11452	11851	12348	12747	13079	13376
69	1991	6774	2772	6238	4573	7958	4483	6641	10354	11454	11853	12350	12749	13081	13378
70	1992	6882	2776	6240	4575	7960	4485	6643	10356	11456	11855	12352	12751	13083	13380
71	1993	6990	2780	6242	4577	7962	4487	6645	10358	11458	11857	12354	12753	13085	13382
72	1994	7098	2784	6244	4579	7964	4489	6647	10360	11460	11859	12356	12755	13087	13384
73	1995	7206	2788	6246	4581	7966	4491	6649	10362	11462	11861	12358	12757	13089	13386
74	1996	7314	2792	6248	4583	7968	4493	6651	10364	11464	11863	12360	12759	13091	13388
75	1997	7422	2796	6250	4585	7970	4495	6653	10366	11466	11865	12362	12761	13093	13390
76	1998	7530	2800	6252	4587	7972	4497	6655	10368	11468	11867	12364	12763	13095	13392
77	1999	7638	2804	6254	4589	7974	4499	6657	10370	11470	11869	12366	12765	13097	13394
78	2000	7746	2808	6256	4591	7976	4501	6659	10372	11472	11871	12368	12767	13099	13396
79	2001	7854	2812	6258	4593	7978	4503	6661	10374	11474	11873	12370	12769	13101	13398
80	2002	7962	2816	6260	4595	7980	4505	6663	10376	11476	11875	12372	12771	13103	13400
81	2003														



### Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.


Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible]

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COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria . . . . . A. Sch.	3,050	1,525	850
Belgium . . . . . B. Fr.	6,000	3,000	1,640
Denmark . . . . . D. Ka.	1,400	700	400
Finland . . . . . F. M.	999	495	270
France . . . . . F. F.	800	400	220
Germany . . . . . D. M.	360	180	100
Great Britain . . . . . G.	62	31	18
Greece . . . . . D.	8,000	4,000	2,250
Ireland . . . . . G. Ir.	90	45	25
Italy . . . . . L.	165,000	82,500	45,500
Luxembourg . . . . . L.	6,000	3,000	1,640
Netherlands . . . . . N. L.	406	203	112
Norway . . . . . N. K.	1,120	560	300
Portugal . . . . . E. C.	8,660	4,330	2,408
Spain . . . . . P. S.	14,200	7,100	3,900
Sweden . . . . . S.	490	245	130
Switzerland . . . . . S. Fr.	1,320	660	360
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa, U.S.A. . . . .	256	128	71
French Polynesia, Middle East . . . .	264	132	72
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia . . . .	352	176	98

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Dealing With Colleges

WASHINGTON — This month is the moment of truth for a lot of American students. They are being informed by the colleges and universities they applied to whether they have been accepted or rejected. For high school students it is a particularly traumatic experience, because, for many teenagers, it's the first time that anyone has turned them down for anything.

How do you deal with rejection when you get a letter that says you can't come to a school you had your heart set on? One way is to write to the admissions director pretending you did not receive his or her letter. I could go like this:

Dear Sir,

It is with deep regret that I ask you to withdraw my application to your school. After careful consideration and investigation I have discovered that your institution does not provide the educational experience I am looking for.

I have discovered that your exorbitant tuition fees have no correlation with the quality of your faculty, or the living facilities that you are providing for your students.

I was shocked to discover, in a recent visit to your campus, how many of your buildings are run-down and covered with ivy. Your athletic facilities are second-rate and your student activity programs leave much to be desired. I also can't see spending what should be the four happiest years of my life at a school that does not have adequate parking space for those of us whose parents are making such a great financial sacrifice to see that we get the best education that money can buy.

In withdrawing my application I am not personally blaming you for not maintaining a first-class university plant.

Your job is to provide the school with bodies, and fill the freshman class. In order to build on to your position (the college job market being what it is), you can't level with student prospects as to what the catalog says about the institution, and what the facts really are.

But in selecting a school, I have to put my own self-interest before your interest, which is finding outstanding applicants to raise the standards of your university.

In my original letter to you I ex-

pressed a desire, after completing my undergraduate work, to attend your law school. I did this under the impression that you had one of the top ones in the country. But in talking to my uncle, who is a lawyer, I discovered that you were living on a reputation from the past, and there are now many law schools in the nation far superior to yours, who only charge half as much in tuition.

I could go on with many other reasons why I have lost interest in attending your university, but it would serve no useful purpose for either of us.

I hope you don't take my rejection personally. We high school graduates must make this decision on the basis of the number of excellent institutions available to us at this time. The fact that you failed in recruiting me should not be considered as a black mark against your school.

I wish it were in my power to go to every school that wanted me. But I can only choose one, and unfortunately the criteria my parents and I have set up for my education have forced me to eliminate your institution.

I am certain you will find other students who are less demanding than we are when it comes to getting their money and time. They may even have better academic high school records and higher SAT scores than I have. I hope for your sake that a majority of them will find what they are looking for in a higher education, because this country needs every college graduate it can get.

I appreciate that you would want me to be a part of your student body. I know you had high hopes for the school when you received my application, but your failure to recruit me does not mean the end of the world for your admissions office. The toughest job of being a high school graduate is to say no to a university who had its heart set on a student's going there.

If it will make you feel any better, you were originally my sixth choice, which isn't bad considering all the schools I had to pick from in the country.

Good luck and God Bless.

Victoria Hackett

Bethesda High School

## A Prize Season for Alice Walker

Top Awards Come to Writer After a Decade of Critical Acclaim

By Herbert Mitgang

SAN FRANCISCO — Etched in Alice Walker's memory is that summer day in 1966 in Greenwood, Mississippi, when she was a civil-rights worker. A man came up to her in the middle of the night, and she was staying — it hadn't been cleared as a safe place for blacks, and particularly for a black woman talking there with a white lawyer from New York — and warned her:

"Don't let the sun go down on you in this house tonight."

Recalling the incident now, she laughed, not so much at the fact that her life had been threatened — she took the hint and was escorted out of town by civil-rights colleagues before sundown — but by the man's language.

"Such a cliché," she said the other day, talking from her home in San Francisco, where she has lived down the street from St. Mary's Cathedral, in the neighborhood called Japantown, for the last five years.

For a born storyteller, the warning sounded like a line worth filing away, perhaps one that would turn up eventually as dialogue in a poem, short story, essay or novel written by well, Alice Walker.

Walker, originally from Eatonton, Georgia, last week became the first black woman to win the Pulitzer Prize in fiction for her novel "The Color Purple." A few days earlier she had won the American Book Award in the hardcover category for the same novel, while Eudora Welty, of Jackson, Mississippi, already heavy with honors, had won in the paperback category for her "Collected Stories," making it a sweep in fiction for their mutual publisher, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, and the Deep South.

Though she isn't a household name on the popularity charts, "Color Purple" was a modest best-seller, and the novel is expected to achieve a second wind because of the awards.

Walker, who is 39 years old, has been acclaimed critically for a decade. She is the author of a solid body of work: two previous novels, "The Third Life of



Alice Walker: A child of storytellers.

Grange Copeland" and "Meridian," two books of short stories, "You Can't Keep a Good Woman Down" and "In Love and Trouble," a biography of Langston Hughes for children; three volumes of poetry, "Once," "Revolution and Retreat," and "Good-nights, Willie Lee, I'll See You in the Morning."

"Willie Lee was my father's name," she said. "That was what my mother said at his funeral." The title poem also helped to explain her roots as a writer: "My parents were both storytellers. They always spoke with metaphorical richness."

In "The Color Purple," Walker reached back into the era of her family's past more than of her own. The novel covers the period between the World Wars, telling the story of two sisters, one a child-wife living in the South. They sustain each other, and themselves, through a series of letters. "The novel ends about the time

Howard Zinn and Staughton Lynd, who encouraged her to pursue her studies. After a few years, she moved north to attend Sarah Lawrence, meeting Lynd's mother, Helen, co-author with her husband of the well-known sociological study of "Middle-town."

At Sarah Lawrence, also on scholarship, she was spotted by the poet Robert Ruckeyser as a writer of talent. Ruckeyser passed on Walker's first book of poems, "Once," to her own literary agent, Monica McCall. Hiram Haydn, an editor at Harcourt, Brace, accepted the book of poems in 1965, after Walker had graduated from Sarah Lawrence.

"Then I went to work for the New York City Welfare Department to support my writing," she said, "living on the Lower East Side between Avenue A and Avenue B in a building that had no front door. I'm not at all nostalgic for the place. I remained with the Welfare Department for four months, writing at night, but I couldn't stand it."

"In the summer of 1966, I went to Mississippi, to be in the heart of the civil-rights movement, helping people who had been thrown off the farms or taken off the welfare rolls for registering to vote. While working there, I met the civil-rights lawyer I later married — we became an interracial couple. In New York, I worked as a typist at a magazine and also worked for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. We're now divorced and share custody of our daughter."

After living in Brooklyn, she decided that the buildings in the city were too tall for her. "I realized I was a country person — I'm just not used to small spaces," she said. "So I moved to San Francisco. I also have a little cabin in Mendocino, where I've just planted a hundred trees."

Walker is now completing a book of essays, "In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens," that is scheduled for next fall. It includes pieces from Mother Jones, Ms., Black Scholar, The New York Times, and the texts of her anti-nuclear speeches. What about her next novel? "I'm waiting for it to surface," she said.

## PEOPLE

## Billy Jean King Sues

Billy Jean King has filed a \$55-million lawsuit against her former lesbian lover as the result of the latter's unsuccessful "palimony" suit against the tennis star. The suit, filed in Superior Court in Los Angeles, claims Marilyn Barnett breached oral contracts when she sued King, 39, and her husband, Larry, for lifetime support and ownership of a Malibu house. The agreements, reached in 1980, called for Barnett to leave the disgraced King, return "private letters" to King and "get out of King's life," the suit said. In return, King was to pay Barnett \$125,000. But Barnett, a hairdresser who became King's secretary and companion, took only \$25,000 before filing her lawsuit, said King's spokeswoman, Pat Knapley. King's suit seeks \$25 million compensatory and \$30 million punitive damages. In 1981, a judge rejected Barnett's claim to the Malibu home, which was destroyed in a storm in March, and the lifetime support part of the suit was dismissed last November.

Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, has drawn fire for saying nuclear weapons have deterred war. In a speech to the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, the prince said nuclear arms don't stop small wars or the invasion of smaller nations by more powerful neighbors, but "they have prevented escalation and they certainly appear to have discouraged armed conflict in Europe." He added: "There is really no point in having any more of these weapons than the bare minimum to provide a credible deterrent." George Foulkes of the opposition Labour Party said the prince's remarks broke ground rules barring political comment by the royal family and said he will raise the matter in the House of Commons. "It was particularly wrong at this time, in the run-up to a general election, for him to take a stance which appears to me to be lined up with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and [Defense Secretary] Michael Heseltine in favor of nuclear weapons. I'm sure the monarchy is going to be devalued as a result," he said. Labor's defense spokesman, John Silkin, said that while he thinks Philip's opinion is wrong, "he is entitled to express it. That remark was welcomed by Monsignor Bruce Kent, general secretary of Britain's

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who said he will invite Philip to support a worldwide freeze on nuclear arms.

The columnist Mike Royko — a Chicago columnist from the City of Big Shoulders — has turned down an invitation to visit San Francisco, calling it the "city of slender, swiveling hips" and a haven for "quiche-eaters and wine-sippers." Royko, who writes the Chicago Sun-Times, declined the invitation from Mayor Dianne Feinstein of San Francisco, who promised to show him the real flavor of Baghdad by the Bay, including a quiche-less dinner. In an April 19 column, Royko rapped San Francisco as the Democrats' party choice for the 1984 national convention. "Do the Democrats want to be thought of as the party of quiche-eaters and wine-sippers?" Royko asked. In an "open letter" published in Monday's Sun-Times, Feinstein volunteered to be Royko's tour guide. The site-selection committee last Thursday chose San Francisco over Chicago, Detroit, New York and Washington, to host the convention.

Ernie Pyle, the U.S. war correspondent who told the folks back home how World War II looked from the GI's foxhole, has been awarded the Purple Heart, 38 years after the award was made at the dedication of the Ernie Pyle U.S. Army Reserve Center at Fort Totten in Flushing, New York.

The actress Gloria Swanson, who died early this month, left her entire estate, valued at \$500,000, to her children and grandchildren and nothing to her estranged husband, Charles Dwyer. In her will, state law provides for a surviving spouse to receive one-third of an estate when there are children involved. The remainder is divided according to the proportion set out in the will. Swanson's three-year-old will, made on March 4, 1981, provides for the couple's two daughters, Gloria Dwyer of Pebble Beach, California, and Michelle Amon, of Neuilly, France, each to receive 40 percent of the estate. Two granddaughters were allotted 10 percent each.

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